

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

## JOURNAL.

VOLUME VIII.—NUMBER 15.  
WHOLE NUMBER 379.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office No. 39 Park Row.  
SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

### CONTENTS OF NUMBER FIFTEEN.

A Lesson for Us.....	229	A Soldier's Dream.....	234
The Organization of the Prus-	230	The Monitor Raft.....	234
sian Army.....	230	Fourteenth Infantry.....	234
The Army.....	231	A Naval Base-Ball Match.....	234
Abstract of Special Orders is-	231	The Nun of Blois, and other	234
ssued from the Adjutant-	231	Propheas.....	234
General's Office for the week	231	Marshal Bazaine and his Ac-	234
ending November 21, 1870.....	231	cusers.....	234
Army Personal.....	231	Free Russia.....	235
Courts-Martial.....	231	The Situation in Europe.....	236
The Navy.....	232	Editorial Paragraphs.....	237
Various Naval Matters.....	232	Chronicle of the War.....	238
Navy Gazette.....	232	Count von Moltke.....	239
Trial Trip of the Abyssinia.....	233	The National Guard.....	240

### THE LESSON FOR US.

WHEN the present war began, the French regular army was composed of 9 regiments of Guards, 100 regiments of the line, 3 of Zouaves, 20 of chasseurs, 1 of foreigners, 3 of Turcos, and 3 battalions of light infantry. Of these, there are at present 5 regiments and 3 battalions in Algeria, and 2 regiments have lately arrived in France from Rome. There are also parts of the other regiments remaining which were at depots, and which have since been consolidated or form the nucleus of new regiments. *All the rest*, that is to say, all the regular troops which took the field, are prisoners in Germany. Much as we have been impressed with the great disasters of Sedan and Metz, it still seems inconceivable that of all the military units composing the French army which took the field not one remains unsundered. The most renowned army of the world has passed completely under a foreign yoke.

Surely we should be able to draw from a lesson so tremendous something of value for our own future guidance; and America is not wanting in philosophers who are quick to discover the warning there is for us in the fate of France. First in the field is the peace party, advocating an immediate and universal disarmament; the Women's Rights advocates, under the lead of Mrs. HOWE, follow next; and we have a woman's convention suggested in which such mighty resolutions are to be given forth, that armies with banners are to pause in their courses. King WILLIAM is to go back to Berlin, and pass his days in ordering his household, and VON MOLTKE shall return to till his fields. America, unhindered by foreign jealousies, is to pursue that path of greatness which needs only perpetual peace to be sure.

Turning from the dreams of theorists to the world as we find it, we discover that the real lesson for us in the overthrow of France is not that we should abolish armies, but that we should increase the efficiency of those we have. England acted upon that lesson with great promptness; and her government workshops were applying it long before Metz surrendered. Other European nations have perhaps been less prompt in bending their energies to a new scrutiny of their military organizations, but in general their habit is to profit both by the successes and the defeats of their neighbors.

There is a general fondness in this country for talking 'of our "unbounded resources." This war teaches us that the largest means quickly find a limit if they are disorganized, and that a powerful nation may be helpless if it is unprepared. We are very far from being emasculated like France. We have our peace men and our peace women; but when the war comes on our Quakers fight and our women embroider the banners, yes, and urge the young men on to the field. We have no desire to quarrel

with our neighbors; but a war will always be popular if we are attacked. All this martial energy is valuable if trained—next to worthless if it is untrained and we have an active enemy. It is not pleasant to think it; but what would have been our fate in the Rebellion if we had had an enemy as prepared and energetic as Prussia? It is true that our geographical position, with Canada on the north, Mexico on the south, and our own coast on each side of us, is immensely in our favor. It is true that our policy of never interfering in the affairs of other nations, and allowing none to meddle in ours, is a policy that all our neighbors agree to with apparent heartiness. But for all that we have wars, and it is our business to carry them on successfully, creditably, and cheaply.

The backbone of a country is the character of its population; train this, and your army is ready. The experience of Europe and of ourselves, both in former and in recent times, shows that this training is not so hard a matter. It would be difficult to introduce here a system like that of Prussia, taking men from their business affairs, subjecting the citizens to disagreeable burdens of duty to the State. But at least we can do something like what England is doing. We have our volunteers, and the power of the President is ample in time of danger. Make our National Guard a trained body—trained not merely in the soldier's step, but in some of the real work of the soldier; and when we have a war, we can do more in three months of preparation than we did in the whole of 1861. If we cannot have a few weeks of real field work every year, as Prussia has, we can at least give point and interest to our existing National Guard, by encouraging the use of arms and giving a stimulus to military feeling. Congress can with great propriety, and, in our opinion, with a very successful result, offer prizes to sharpshooters, the trials to take place under the direction of Army officers. A very small sum spent in this way would produce much greater results than those believe who think that the American is utterly absorbed in making money. The little experience we had at Clifton, New Jersey, proved that competitive target practice interests a great many persons. Stimulated by a small reward, there would be an immense amount of practice all through the year, which in five years would bear the best fruit. Ten thousand dollars spent in prizes in various parts of the country would induce the expenditure of ten times that sum by the people for the purpose of practising. It is not the men who win the prizes that are alone valuable to the country in war time, but the much greater number who have failed. Those too have had instruction in one of the vital duties of the soldier; and in a country where the bounties and pensions are so high as here, the difference of the result in one day's fighting would repay all the country had spent in this sort of preparation for a generation.

PENDING the approaching session of Congress the various Departments and Bureaus at Washington have been occupied in gathering the statistics of the year, and preparing their annual reports. The reports of the Secretary of War and of the General commanding the Army will be looked for with especial anxiety by the officers interested in the question of mustering out. The report of General SHERMAN was submitted to the Secretary November 10, with the manuscripts of the division and depart-

ment reports, which are full and interesting, and will be published in proper time. Meanwhile we give this week, under our "Army" head, a statement of the present strength of the Army. The total, according to the reports received at the Adjutant-General's office up to October 20, was 34,196, a gain since October 10 of 674. The cavalry numbers in all 9,892 men, the regiments averaging nearly a thousand men each; the Fifth Cavalry, the largest, having 1,123, and the Sixth Cavalry, the smallest, 733. The artillery force is 4,205, an average of 841 to each regiment, the numbers ranging from 780 in the First Artillery to 944 in the Second Artillery. The infantry, exclusive of detachments, shows a total of 16,936, averaging 677 men to a regiment; the largest regiment, the Eighth, which has just received 450 recruits, numbering 908 men, and the smallest regiment, the Twenty-fourth, having 431 men.

The total number of officers in the Army October 20 was 2,488, or 211 in excess of the total (2,277) to which reduction must be made by January 1. All the second lieutenants are now absorbed, and on the 1st of January there will be 80 vacancies in that grade. Two hundred and seventy-seven officers will have to be absorbed therefore in the retired list, or mustered out, between October 20 and January 1. There are now on the retired list 186, leaving 114 places that may be filled. For these vacant places, ten officers have applied under the thirty years law, and about 80 have been recommended for retirement by the several boards. This leaves still twenty-four vacancies; but there are cases still pending before the retiring boards sufficient to fill these. General HANCOCK's board, which is at work, will not be able to conclude their labors until the end of December. They have returned to the Adjutant-General the names of a few officers who they have decided are not fit subjects for their action, and these will be announced as acquitted and restored to duty. We are glad to be able to assure the officers interested, that there is every reason to believe that by resignation, retirement, and the action of General HANCOCK's board, enough vacancies will be provided for nearly or quite all the officers on the waiting orders list, who desire to remain in the service.

BEGINNING with 1871, the Prussian government will take the measure of its recruits according to the metrical system. The metre, as is well known, measures very nearly 40 inches; a centimetre, or the hundredth part of the measure, is therefore four-tenths of an inch. This centimetre is further divided into tenths, called millimetres, equal to one twenty-fifth of an inch. In measuring the recruits, differences of less than 5 millimetres will be neglected, so that 9 millimetres will be marked as 5; that is to say, differences of less than one-fifth of an inch will not be noted. The dimensions for the different services are fixed in the new measure as follows: For horse artillery, 1-75; for cuirassiers and Uhlans (exceptional), 1-78; dragoons, hussars, and train, 1-72.

The minimum heights are: for the guards exclusive of the light cavalry, 1-70; dragoon guards, hussar guards, foot and marine artillery, pioneers, line-cuirassiers, and Uhlans, 1-67; for field, foot, and horse artillery, 1-65; for all other arms, 1-62.

THE next meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held at Cincinnati April 6 and 7, 1871 the anniversary of the battle of Shiloh. This date is chosen as more convenient for the members generally than the fall of the year.



## ORGANIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

## VII. YEARLY COURSE OF TRAINING.

THE 1st of October is the New Year's day in the Prussian army, when the reserves are dismissed and the recruits arrive. Drill and instruction of the recruits commence immediately. The "drill sergeant" and the necessary number of non-commissioned officers, under orders of a lieutenant of the company, are permanently detailed, and excused from guard and other duties. Three months are allotted for the school of the soldier, including the rudiments of skirmish drill and some target practice by way of introduction. Recruits drill between four and five hours a day. Most garrisons are provided with a drill house, built for the purpose of drilling in winter. In the evening the recruits receive theoretical instruction from the non-commissioned officer of the squad. The older men do the necessary guard duty, and undergo instruction in field and outpost duty, by way of repetition, and have additional target practice for the poorer marksmen. In cavalry and artillery the instruction in riding of course commences at once, along with the drill on foot. The best riders among the old soldiers are placed in charge of the young remounts, of which each squadron receives about the same number, ten to fifteen a year; they are five-year-olds, and are not placed in the squadron until they are thoroughly broken. The old men ride their horses in the *manège*, built on purpose at each cavalry or artillery garrison, formed in riding classes, not only for the purpose of exercise, but for improving men and horses in every respect. No horse is permitted one day, Sundays excepted, to go without his forty-five minutes' ride in the school. After three months the recruits are inspected by the battalion and regimental commander in the school of the soldier and theoretical instruction. The company is then formed, and about six weeks are accorded to the captain to drill his company in the school of the company and formal skirmish drill, to be inspected at the end of this period by the colonel in a very strict manner. The discipline and efficiency expected in the school of the company are very great. If it happened twice during the drill that a man should be late in bringing the hand down at "carry arms," the company would be considered to be poor in the manual.

With the cavalry the period of recruit-drilling embraces six months, but the movements of the squadron are taught on foot during these months in order to have the men perfectly well acquainted with the school of the squadron towards the coming of the better season, when the squadron is formed and drilled mounted. Company and squadron inspections—which always mean inspection in regard to efficiency in drill and discipline as the main thing, but which are never confined to an inspection of cleanliness of dress and arms only—being over, the battalion commander takes his battalion in hand. There is never less than a battalion in a garrison. The battalion drills about one month in the school of the battalion, and the same precision is expected by the general commanding the brigade, who comes to inspect it, which is exacted from the companies. The slightest neglect at any drill is visited by extra drill in the afternoon for one or two hours, when non-commissioned officers detailed for the purpose drill the backsliders under the supervision of the officer of the day. Captains of cavalry drill their squadrons about six weeks, and in regard to the artillery it ought to be remarked that their duties are very arduous, because every man must be efficient in the different parts of duty, and not all the pieces of the batteries being provided with horses in peace times, it is hard work to put all the men through. In garrisons where more than one battalion is stationed, as in large cities or fortresses, some time is given to drilling the regiments and brigades. The four squadrons of each cavalry regiment get concentrated about this time of the year for a ten days' drill by regiment—not a very difficult matter, as the stations of the regiment are seldom further than one or two days' march from each other. The division general and the general commanding the army corps at this time visit each regiment or battalion.

The infantry in the beginning of May commence the "summer term," that is, they begin skirmish drill in the woods, outpost duty, one company against another, and the regular course of target practice. Every Prussian soldier fires at least 100 rounds a year at the target, every single shot being recorded. It is a general rule that everything is to be looked after by the officers in their respective commands. Skirmishing and outpost duty are in their turn inspected, and the target practice winds up with a prize shooting.

Engineers and the administrative branches, especially the train battalion, go yearly through a course of training adapted to their different duties, and they turn out at the end of the year the regulation number of men

trained for the exercise of their duties if called upon in case of war. In the latter part of August the "field manoeuvres" commence. The artillery, after having gone through their target firing, are detailed to the infantry divisions, which unite for drilling by brigades first, and ultimately a day or two by division, just to keep the generals' hand in for handling their commands, and several days follow, when one brigade of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, has its little campaign against the other, a campaign resembling a veritable one almost in everything except the bullet. The troops bivouac, execute heavy marches—in short, everything is tried which may occur in war. For these occasions the reserves are called in in their turn, and with the 1st of October the new year commences again.

Two army corps every year do these field manoeuvres on a larger scale, the King being present in person. Then the reserves, up to the number of 1,000 per battalion, are called in for about four to six weeks, and the corps manoeuvre against each other. Of course some damage is done to the fields, though the thing takes place after harvest; but a board composed of representatives of the county and of the government is on the spot to appraise and adjust damages to be paid for.

Just to show how the standard of efficiency is kept up, it may be permitted to narrate a little anecdote. In 1861 or '62 the great fall review took place on the Rhine, the Seventh and Eighth army corps against each other. General von Brinard, an old knight of the Iron Cross, and a distinguished officer, commanded his Eighth corps. One of the brigadiers conducted his brigade improperly, in a manner which in earnest would have led to its destruction. A French officer present—and the French officers always muster in considerable numbers on these occasions on the Rhine—remarked to General von B.: "Mais, mon Dieu, Général, cette brigade-là est perdue!" "O non," replied the General, "ce n'est pas la brigade, c'est le général qui est perdu." Next morning the brigadier received the King's order retiring him from the service with his pension.

It is a great mistake to believe that officers and men of the Prussian army are idlers. The duties are very hard all the year round; the officers fulfil them as teachers of this great school, and the men are subjected to this sharp training for the purpose of getting them into the habit of enduring hardships. A man who may have been accustomed to ten hours' hard work a day in the field will not always be able to undergo the hardships of a soldier. At his work he may rest whenever he pleases; on the march he must move on until the time of rest comes on for the whole. And much more, such is the case with mechanics and other men not at all accustomed to outdoor work. Having gone through all this, however, for three years, it is reasonable to expect that he can do it again if called upon during the next six years of his life, especially if he has had occasion to try it again once or twice during his stay in the reserve.

The small number of stragglers and sick in the Prussian army has been favorably remarked upon in 1866 by all the testimony we have, and there is no doubt it will be the same in 1870 as soon as impartial and cool judgment shall be passed about it.

## VIII. STANDING PREPARATIONS FOR MOBILIZATION.

The first preparation is thirty million thalers in cash in the treasury. Such at least was the amount in 1866 collected and set aside by law, not to be touched except for paying the first expenses of war. This money is used in payment for the horses which are taken from the country, for the establishment of the great depots of provisions, and other immediate expenses. Thirty millions don't go very far nowadays, but they are sufficient until Parliament can find the ways and means. Not the calling in of the men is the main thing, but of the horses. I am unable to state what the number required is now; but anybody who knows what numbers of animals are needed for transportation can easily imagine the importance of the article in a country where no mules are raised. The number of horses fit for military service is registered by a yearly census; and every part of the army knows wherefrom they get their share. Mixed boards in each circle, as soon as the order is out, receive, examine, appraise, and assort them according to the schedule, and off they go. The additional trooper horses all come from Eastern Prussia, Mecklenburg, and Hanover, the provinces which raise the best stock. Railroads assist materially nowadays to accelerate this business. Horse trains are the first flying about. The artillery have the hardest task; they have to break in the additional horses during the few days before the start, and to utilize every moment of leisure when the first move by rail is made. If therefore the possibility of war arises; the purchase of the necessary artillery horses is the first step to be taken. In 1866 the artillery got their horses all ready in March, when the first difficulties arose with Austria. This year, when the war

came upon Germany like a thief in the night, the artillery must have had much trouble, though to break horses for artillery service which have been at the plough may not be so very difficult after all for men who are perfectly up to the business. There is no trouble about the horses for the train. Officers procure their increased number of mounts by private purchase, but receive assistance in money.

It need hardly be mentioned that the material of every description in every department is always ready. Clothing, accoutrements, arms for the field army and for the depot battalions, are in keeping of each battalion, which has its own war store. The colonel is responsible for their preservation. All regular issues in peace are made therefrom, being replaced at the same time. The amount of ammunition for boxes, battalion ammunition, carts, and first reserve in ammunition train (*kriegs-chargirung*) is always ready at the nearest depot. The stores for the Landwehr are in charge of the Landwehr battalion commander, and of a few men permanently detailed. The reserve of needle-guns is very great. No new musket is ever issued, except the arsenal has got 150 per cent. in reserve. Supposing the field army is to take the field with 300,000 infantry, 450,000 needle-guns are actually in reserve. Prussia has made no contracts for the fabrication of arms of any description since the outbreak of the present war, though the government armories have, of course, to a great extent stopped work on account of the workmen being in the field. Neither have any purchases of arms been made in foreign countries.

The easiest part of the business is to get the men. The order for each man is ready to the name and address and to the very signature of the Landwehr battalion commander, and nothing has to be inserted but the date when the man is to report. Official notice is given besides by the newspapers, to call the attention of temporary absentees. The orders are prearranged by districts and villages, so as to reduce the time of forwarding by rail, and messengers on horseback, to a minimum. All applications for getting excused are settled every year by the department recruiting board, previously mentioned. They are of various kinds: 1st. Persons whose services in their civil position are indispensable in the very moment of mobilization, such as locomotive engineers; 2d. Persons disabled by chronic disease or accidents; 3d. Persons who have become entitled to exemption under the law, as a farmer whose father has died and has left the son the only supporter of a family of younger children, etc. All these cases are acted upon from year to year by the board. At the moment of a mobilization no applications are entertained at all, except in very urgent cases arisen since the last session of the board; but their number is, by the regular routine of business, reduced to a minimum.

As the mobilization of the whole army at once can become necessary only in case of a war with Austria, Russia, or France, the first movements have been fixed, once for all, for the concentration of the army corps on the respective frontiers; and it need not be said that the plan for the transportation by rail to a certain extent is ready at the headquarters of the general staff, to the very time-tables of the great railroad lines. C. v. H.

MAJOR J. W. DeForrest, an ex-officer of volunteers the author of "Overland," a story now being published in the *Galaxy* magazine, has chosen as the hero of his novel a young graduate of the Military Academy, who is thus described in the December number of the magazine:

By Coronado's side rode a man who had not a thought for himself. A person who has not passed years in the Army can hardly imagine the sense of responsibility which is ground into the character of an officer. He is a despot, but a despot who is constantly accountable for the welfare of his subjects, and who never passes a day without many grave thoughts of the despots above him. Superior officers are in a manner his deities, and the Army Regulations have for him the weight of Scripture. He never forgets by what solemn rules of duty and honor he will be judged if he falls short of his obligations. This professional conscience becomes a destiny to him, and guides his life to an extent inconceivable by most civilians. He acquires a habit of watching and caring for others; he cannot help assuming a charge which falls in his way. When he is not governed by the rule of obedience, he is governed by the rule of responsibility. The two make up his duty, and to do his duty is his existence.

At this moment our young West Pointer, only twenty-three or four years old, was gravely and grimly anxious for his four soldiers, for all these people whom circumstance had placed under his protection, and even for his Army mules, provisions, and ammunition. His only other sentiment was a passionate desire to prevent harm or even fear from approaching Clara Van Diemen. These two sentiments might be said to make up for the present his entire character. As we have already observed, he had not a thought for himself.

Clara Van Diemen, it should be explained, is the heroine of the story, with whom the young officer, true to his character as an Army man, falls in love at the first opportunity.



## THE ARMY.

THE President of the United States having designated Thursday, the 24th day of November, as the day on which he recommends that "all citizens meet in their respective places of worship, to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to close, and to supplicate for its continuance hereafter;" it is ordered by Brigadier-General Augur, commanding Department of the Platte, that on that day, at the military posts and headquarters in this department, all military and fatigue duties be suspended, except necessary guards and police; and that all proper means and facilities be afforded officers and soldiers to assist in the recognized observances of the day—observances prompted by their own feeling as well as enjoined by the recommendation of the President.

SUBJECT to the approval of the proper authorities, General Orders No. 19, series of 1868, Headquarters Department of Dakota, defining the reservation of Fort Stevenson, D. T., are amended, and the public lands enclosed by the hereinbefore described survey, made by Captain D. P. Heap, chief engineer Department of Dakota, are reserved: The flagstaff is the initial point. The southwest corner is on the south bank of the Missouri river, 2 miles 420 feet south, and 4 miles 2,500 feet west of the flagstaff. From this point the boundary line runs due north 4 miles 420 feet; thence due east 12 miles; thence due south to the west bank of Snake river; thence along the west bank of Snake river to the centre of the channel of the Missouri river; thence down the centre of the channel of the Missouri river, to the point due east of the south-west corner; thence to the southwest corner. So much of paragraph 2, General Orders No. 66, of 1869, Headquarters Department of the Platte, as relates to the reservation of Fort McPherson, is amended to read as follows: Commencing at a point one mile due south of the flagstaff in the centre of the parade ground; thence two miles due east; thence due north to the north bank of the Platte river; thence westerly along said north bank to the meridian two miles west of the flagstaff; thence south along said meridian until it strikes the parallel, one mile south of said flagstaff; thence east along said parallel to the point of beginning. And in addition hereto, a strip of land extending one hundred feet on either side of a line drawn from the north end of the bridge over the Platte river, known as Burke's Bridge, to McPherson Station on the U. P. Railroad.

ACCOMPANYING the annual report of General Sherman, which was submitted to the Secretary of War, November 10, was the following statement of the present strength of the Army, compiled from the returns received at the Adjutant-General's Office, up to October 20, 1870.

1st Cavalry.....	1,023	7th Infantry.....	739
2d Cavalry.....	921	8th Infantry.....	458
3d Cavalry.....	986	9th Infantry.....	567
4th Cavalry.....	854	10th Infantry.....	828
5th Cavalry.....	1,123	11th Infantry.....	681
6th Cavalry.....	733	12th Infantry.....	831
7th Cavalry.....	1,094	13th Infantry.....	504
8th Cavalry.....	1,171	14th Infantry.....	657
9th Cavalry.....	962	15th Infantry.....	845
10th Cavalry.....	1,025	16th Infantry.....	665
1st Artillery.....	780	17th Infantry.....	898
2d Artillery.....	944	18th Infantry.....	472
3d Artillery.....	813	19th Infantry.....	548
4th Artillery.....	601	20th Infantry.....	810
5th Artillery.....	867	21st Infantry.....	483
1st Infantry.....	604	22d Infantry.....	778
2d Infantry.....	718	23d Infantry.....	665
3d Infantry.....	746	24th Infantry.....	431
4th Infantry.....	600	25th Infantry.....	482
5th Infantry.....	812	Engineer Battalion.....	560
6th Infantry.....	664		

The Eighth Infantry has, in addition to the above, had assigned to it 450 recruits since its arrival in New York Harbor.

Permanent and recruiting parties and recruits not available for assignment, 1,010; general service on duty in bureaus or at Department Headquarters, 376; Ordnance Department, 706; West Point detachment, 261; Signal detachment, 83; Hospital Stewards, 333; Ordnance Sergeants, 121; available recruits at depot, 743; recruits sent from Fort Leavenworth to battalions of artillery, September 30 and October 7, 1870, 95; total officers and enlisted men in the Army, 34,870.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at the Army building, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York city, November 16, for the trial of Captain A. M. Randol, First Artillery, and such other persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Colonel James V. Bonford, Eighth Infantry; Major John M. Brannan, First Artillery; Major John D. Wilkins, Eighth Infantry; Captain Henry W. Closson, First Artillery; Captain Henry M. Lazelle, Eighth Infantry; Captain Loomis L. Langdon, First Artillery; Captain John F. Ritter, Eighth Infantry; Captain Edwin W. H. Read, Eighth Infantry; Captain Royall T. Frank, Eighth Infantry. First Lieutenant Robert C. Perry, U. S. Army, unattached, judge-advocate.

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending November 21, 1870.

Tuesday, November 15.

LEAVE of absence for six months, to take effect January 1, 1871, or as soon thereafter as the second lieutenant of his company shall rejoin it, is hereby granted First Lieutenant H. H. Humphreys, Fifteenth Infantry.

So much of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 312, November 14, 1870, from this office, as directs Colonel Reeve, superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to order First Lieutenant W. E. Horton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Wessells, to accompany recruits to the Nineteenth Infantry, is hereby revoked.

Second Lieutenant T. B. Reed, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will report in person without delay to Colonel Blake, superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to accompany the first detachment of recruits leaving that post for the Department of Texas. Upon completion of this duty he will join his proper station.

The stoppage of pay directed by paragraph 25, Special Orders No. 140, June 11, 1869, from this office, against Captain S. B. M. Young, Eighth Cavalry, until he should render his account current and return of provisions for December, 1867, and complied with certain letters from the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, is hereby removed, he having rendered the account and return and complied with the letters referred to.

Hospital Steward D. O. C. Downing, U. S. Army, now on duty in the office of the Surgeon-General, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date October 1, 1870, upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Charles C. Aleshire, Third Artillery, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant H. C. Sloan, Fourth Infantry, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 1, 1870. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

Wednesday, November 16.

First Lieutenant David A. Griffith, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty as Indian agent, and will proceed to his home and await orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson Woodruff, unassigned, will report by letter to Brigadier-General McDowell, president of the retiring board convened at New York city by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned.

Permission to delay ten days in joining his proper station is hereby granted Captain Jacob D. Jones, Fifth Infantry.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 12, First Lieutenant William E. Horton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is, at his own request, hereby transferred to the "list of supernumeraries."

First Lieutenant Alexander McL. Crawford, unassigned, will report by letter to Brigadier-General McDowell, president of the retiring board convened at New York city, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Stanton Weaver, Twentieth Infantry, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 15, 1870. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant James B. Burbank, Third Artillery, in Special Orders No. 244, November 9, 1870, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended to November 30, 1870.

The permission to delay, granted Captain Addison Barrett, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, in Special Orders No. 254, September 26, 1870, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

At his own request, Superintendent J. Nutting, National Cemetery at Fayetteville, Arkansas, is hereby discharged the service of the United States.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service, Cincinnati, Ohio, will forward, under proper charge, in detachments of not less than one hundred, three hundred recruits, from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depot, to San Diego, California (via New York city and the Isthmus of Panama), where they will be reported by telegraph, upon arrival, to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to the Twenty-first Infantry.

Leave of absence, until final action is taken upon the proceedings of the retiring board in his case, is hereby granted First Lieutenant L. J. Whiting, unassigned.

Thursday, November 17.

The leave of absence granted Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, in Special Orders No. 131, September 19, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended four months.

Friday, November 18.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Charles Brewster, Seventh Cavalry, is, by direction of the President, hereby discharged the service of the United States.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Charles B. Brady, Fifth Cavalry, is, by direction of the President, hereby discharged the service of the

United States, to take effect November 30, 1870. He will be allowed, under section 24 of the act approved July 15, 1870, ten cents per mile from Washington, D. C., to his residence.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant John C. Graham, Third Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect December 31, 1870.

Captain John B. Johnson, Sixth Cavalry, will report by letter to Brigadier-General McDowell, president of the retiring board convened at New York city by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned.

Major Lyman Bissell, Eleventh Infantry, will report in person without delay to Colonel Pennypacker, president of the retiring board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, for examination before the board.

Saturday, November 19.

Captain Charles Snyder, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service. He will turn over the public property and funds in his possession to Captain James F. Randlett, unassigned, recruiting officer at Baltimore, Maryland.

As soon as the recruits ordered by paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 307, November 10, 1870, from this office, to be sent to the Fourth and Sixth Cavalry in the Department of Texas, have been forwarded, the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will prepare a detachment of seventy-nine recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depot and forward it, under proper charge, to San Francisco, California, where it will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to companies B, D, F, and H, First Cavalry.

As soon as the recruits ordered by paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 286, October 25, 1870, from this office, to be assigned to the Eighth Infantry, have been furnished, the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, will prepare detachments of convenient size of recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depot and forward them, under proper charge, to San Francisco, California, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment as follows: eighty-three to Companies C, E, and I, Second Artillery; fifty-three to Company C, Twelfth Infantry; five hundred and sixty-five to the Twenty-third Infantry.

The telegraphic order of the 18th instant, from this office, directing Captain G. W. Bradley, assistant quartermaster, to repair to Fort Harker, Kansas, and report as a witness in the case of Captain Henry Inman, assistant quartermaster, is hereby confirmed.

Ordnance Sergeant Christopher Slaven, U. S. Army, now at Fort Wayne, Michigan, awaiting orders, will report in person to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for assignment to duty at that post.

Major H. C. Ransom, quartermaster, will proceed without delay to St. Paul, Minnesota, and report in person at the headquarters of the Department of Dakota for assignment to duty.

Captain David M. Sells, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty as Indian agent, and will await orders.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Castle, unassigned, has been accepted by the President, to take effect November 18, 1870.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain Frederick W. Bailey, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Monday, November 21.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the Fifteenth Infantry are hereby announced: First Lieutenant M. P. Buffum from Company B to Company K; First Lieutenant R. E. Bradford from Company K to Company B. The officers thus transferred will join their proper stations without delay.

The leave of absence granted Captain James W. Powell, Jr., Sixth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 182, September 30, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended ninety days.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

THE General Court-martial instituted for the trial of Captain A. M. Randol, First Artillery, was dissolved November 16.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant William Harmon, U. S. Army, unassigned, November 14.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, was granted Captain Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery, to take effect after the 1st proximo, November 21.

THE leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon J. C. G. Happersett, U. S. Army, was extended, November 16, twenty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Post Chaplain William Vaux, U. S. Army, was relieved from duty at Fort Wallace November 16, and ordered to Fort Harker, Kansas, to report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Major Richard I. Dodge, Third Infantry, November 12, and leave of absence for thirty days on the same date to Captain Jacob F. Kent, Third Infantry.

SECOND Lieutenant Thomas J. March, Seventh Cavalry, was ordered, November 18, to proceed without delay from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Lyon, C. T., where he will join his company for duty.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First Artillery, November 15, and the leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant James E. Bell, First Artillery, extended ten days.



CAPTAIN William G. Mitchell, acting assistant adjutant-general, was ordered November 14 to proceed to Atchison, Kas., and return, without delay, on business connected with the headquarters Department of the Missouri.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted Major C. L. Best, First Artillery, in orders from headquarters post of Madison Barracks, N. Y., was extended November 16 five days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department of the Lakes.

CAPTAIN E. W. H. Read, Eighth Infantry, was relieved November 15 from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at the Army Building, New York city, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry D. Wallen, U. S. Army, unattached, is detailed in his place.

LEAVE of absence for ten days was granted First Lieutenant J. H. Counselman, First Artillery, November 17, and the leave of absence granted First Lieutenant O. M. Mitchell, Fourth Artillery, and First Lieutenant C. P. Eakin, First Artillery, extended ten days.

CAPTAIN James H. Gageby, Third Infantry, and two enlisted men of his company, were ordered November 15 to proceed without delay from Fort Lyon, C. T., to Fort Larned, Kansas, and return, for the purpose of procuring the property and baggage of Company D, Third Infantry, and shipping the same from the latter to the former post.

A BOARD of officers was appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., November 18, to inspect and report upon the condition and fitness of the buildings recently erected for subalterns and commanding officers' quarters at that post. Detail for the board: Major R. N. Batchelder, quartermaster U. S. Army; First Lieutenant R. M. Hall, First Artillery; First Lieutenant J. H. Coster, aide-de-camp.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., November 16. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Neill, U. S. Army, unattached; Captain George L. Tyler, U. S. Army, unattached; Captain Charles D. Viele, U. S. Army, unattached; First Lieutenant E. A. Belger, U. S. Army, unattached; First Lieutenant Edmund Rice, U. S. Army, unattached; First Lieutenant James Regan, U. S. Army, unattached, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Independence, Mass., November 17. Detail for the court: Major W. Hays, Fifth Artillery; Captain H. S. Gansevoort, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant D. H. Kinzie, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant G. N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant A. L. Morton, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. B. Weir, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant F. Robinson, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Trumbull, Conn., November 16. Detail for the court: Captain G. A. Kensel, Fifth Artillery; Captain F. L. Guenther, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant C. C. McConnell, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant S. M. Mills, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant T. R. Adams, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant O. H. Howard, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Eric Bergland, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant Frank Thorp, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., on Tuesday the 22d of November, 1870. Detail for the court: Captain Walter B. Pease, U. S. Army, unattached; Captain Isaac D'Isay, U. S. Army, unattached; First Lieutenant W. J. Cain, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant G. W. Sheldon, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant E. C. Gaskill, U. S. Army, unattached; First Lieutenant J. W. Chickering, U. S. Army, unattached; Second Lieutenant E. S. Chapin, Fourth Artillery. First Lieutenant Edward Field, Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Michigan, November 25. Detail: Captain I. D. DeRussy, First Infantry; Captain Kinzie Bates, First Infantry; First Lieutenant William E. Dougherty, First Infantry; First Lieutenant R. G. Heiner, First Infantry; First Lieutenant A. Benson Brown, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant F. W. Liedtke, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles A. Booth, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. Sumner Rogers, First Infantry. First Lieutenant Charles B. Hall, U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

THE following-named officers were detailed November 15 as members of the General Court-martial appointed by paragraph 2 of Special Orders No. 112, current series, from the headquarters Department of Dakota: Captain A. P. Blunt, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Constant Williams, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. W. Cummins, Seventh Infantry. Second Lieutenant W. H. Nelson, Seventh Infantry, was at the same time relieved from duty as judge-advocate, and Second Lieutenant Wm. L. English, Seventh Infantry, relieved from duty as a member, and detailed as judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at David's Island, New York harbor, November 15. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Edie, Eighth Infantry; Captain John N. Andrews, Eighth Infantry; Captain F. D. Ogilby, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant A. W. Corliss, Eighth Infantry; First Lieutenant J. W. Powell, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. W. Summerhayes, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. H. McMinn, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. S. Fletcher, Eighth Infantry. First Lieutenant Thomas Wilhelm, Eighth Infantry, judge-advocate.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending November 23, 1870: Captain A. M. Randol, First Artillery; Major H. B. Judd, U. S. Army; Major John D. Wilkins, Eighth Infantry; Captain H. M. Lazelle, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant S. K. Colladay, Tenth Cavalry; Captain C. D. Mohaffy, First Infantry; Captain A. Barrett, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's De-

partment; Major C. L. Best, First Artillery; Major T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant John Leonard, First Infantry; Captain S. Munson, Ninth Infantry; Captain J. Powell, Sixth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon H. E. Brown, U. S. Army; Major John V. Du Bois, Third Cavalry; Captain R. C. Duryea, First Artillery; Major G. A. Williams, Twentieth Infantry; Major H. G. Gibson, Third Artillery.

### THIRD AUDITOR'S REPORT.

FROM the report of the Third Auditor, just submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, we learn that the number of requisitions drawn on the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretaries of War and Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, is 3,773, amounting to \$91,107,151 58. The tabular statement herewith exhibits in a condensed form the result of the labors of the force employed in the quartermaster's division:

Unsettled money accounts remaining on hand June 30, 1869, 151, involving.....	\$30,110,017 02
Received during the year ending June 30, 1870, 245, involving.....	8,154,912 33
Total, 396, involving.....	38,264,929 35
Adjusted and reported to the Second Comptroller for revision, 305, involving.....	31,045,231 69
Leaving on hand unsettled June 30, 1870, involving.....	7,219,697 66
Accounts adjusted during the year as above stated, 305, involving.....	31,045,231 69
To which add the number of supplemental settlements made during the year, 1,053, involving.....	16,282,543 91

Making the aggregate number of money settlements during the year, 1,357, involving.....	47,327,775 60
Unsettled property returns on hand June 30, 1869.....	20,855 68
Property returns received during the year.....	668
Total number to be examined.....	21,526
Property returns examined during the year.....	10,690

Leaving on hand unsettled June 30, 1870.....	10,836
Property returns settled during the year as above stated.....	10,690
To which add the number of supplemental settlements of property returns.....	2,509

Making the aggregate number of property settlements.....	13,280
Signal accounts remaining on hand June 30, 1869, 3, involving.....	\$1,664 09
Signal accounts received during the year, 3, involving.....	6,657 39

Total number of signal accounts, 6, involving.....	11,321 48
All of which have been adjusted.....	

Signal returns on hand June 30, 1869.....	14
Signal returns received during the year.....	264

Making a total number to be settled.....	268
Total number settled.....	264

Leaving on hand unsettled June 30, 1870.....	34
--	----

It will be observed that the number of accounts and returns on hand June 30, 1869, was 21,026, and the number remaining on hand June 30, 1870, is 10,964; showing a reduction of the number on hand at the end of the fiscal year of 10,062; and, judging from the number of settlements made during the year, it would be reasonable to believe that all the accounts and returns could be settled during the incoming year. Such, however, is not the case, as it appears that the accounts of more than 5,000 officers, and the returns of more than 9,000 officers, are now in the incorrect files, awaiting "corrections" and "explanations," on which supplemental settlements can be based; and it is ascertained that more than 60,000 of the accounts and returns rendered during the late rebellion are yet in the Quartermaster-General's Office awaiting the administrative scrutiny of that officer, prior to their transmission to this office for settlement.

It is believed that quite a large number of accounts and returns will be closed under the provisions of the act "to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army and Navy," approved June 23, 1870.

There have been received and registered during the year 3,263 money accounts of officers disbursing in the Subsistence Department, involving the expenditure of \$7,497,015 75. During the same period, 2,850 accounts (containing 49,004 vouchers) were audited and reported to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, involving the expenditure of \$6,982,931 13.

In connection with the above, there were received and registered during the year 2,799 provision returns; and within the same period 2,750 provision returns (containing 53,432 vouchers) were examined and adjusted. The total number of vouchers contained in the accounts examined was 102,436.

The number of claims received and docketed during the year in the horse claims division is 360, in which the aggregate amount claimed is \$62,903 36. The number settled and finally disposed of during the same period (including those received prior to as well as during the year) was 743, in which the aggregate amount claimed was \$194,553 43, and on which the aggregate amount allowed was \$67,891 20. There have been during the year 8,169 letters written, and 2,126 received and docketed. Three thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven claims have been examined and suspended, and 1,017 briefs made.

The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1870, is as follows:

Revolutionary, act February 2, 1848.....	32
Revolutionary, act July 29, 1848.....	30
Revolutionary, act February 3, 1853.....	663
War 1812, Florida, Mexican, Indian, and other wars.....	1,286
War of the Rebellion, invalids.....	86,187
War of the Rebellion, widows.....	107,539

Making a total (not including children, who receive \$2 per month).....	195,739
---	---------

Amount drawn from the Treasury to pay pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1870.....	\$10,029,760 80
Invalids.....	18,254,282 73
Widows and others.....	28,284,043 53

Total.....	28,284,043 53
------------	---------------

The accounts on file unsettled are divided as follows:	
Accounts of 1868.....	60
Accounts of 1869.....	382
Accounts of 1870.....	278

Total.....	720
------------	-----

Pensions recorded, increased, changes made, including additional for children of \$2 per month.....	106,131
Pensions transferred.....	7,313
Pension vouchers examined.....	265,621
Payments entered on roll-books.....	300,166
Pages of difference and miscellaneous copied.....	2,420
Letters received and registered.....	3,096
Letters written.....	3,320

**Bookkeepers' Division.**—The number of requisitions drawn on the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretaries of War and Interior for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, is 542, amounting to \$17,558,894 28.

Quartermaster's Department.....	\$1,154,648 30
Incidental expenses.....	343,529 92
Barracks and quarters.....	313,951 98
Army transportation.....	858,191 01
Officers' transportation.....	26,656 94
Cavalry and artillery horses.....	17,575 00
Purchase of stoves.....	105 90
Clothing of the Army.....	23,393 00
National cemeteries.....	12,693 42
Refunding expenses, etc., to the States.....	286,333 78
Claims, act March 3, 1849.....	17,546 86
Subsistence of the Army.....	429,248 04
Pensions, widows and others.....	7,121,827 41
Pensions, invalids.....	4,249,935 68
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.....	273,585 59
Relief of destitute people in the District of Columbia.....	7,500 00
Signal service.....	5,000 00
Pay of Washington and Oregon Volunteers, 1855-6.....	1,399 78
Services of Washington and Oregon Volunteers, 1855-6.....	8,254 33
Relief of Mrs. M. A. Laurie, act for.....	2,000 00
Relief of Mrs. M. Riddle, act for.....	2,000 00
Relief of William Selden, act for.....	5,000 00
Engineer Department.....	2,399,545 21

Total.....	\$17,558,894 28
------------	-----------------

**Commissary Division.**—During the quarter ending September 30, 1870, there were received and registered 727 money accounts, involving \$1,238,104 50, to which add 1,712 accounts, involving an expenditure of \$1,920,838 97, on hand June 30, 1870, making a total of 2,439 accounts, involving \$3,158,943 49, of which 825 accounts, involving \$1,090,385 41, were audited and reported to the Second Comptroller during the quarter, leaving unsettled 1,614 accounts, involving \$2,068,558 06.

Amount drawn from the Treasury to pay pensions during the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Invalids.....	\$4,249,935 68
Widows and others.....	7,121,827 41

Total.....	11,371,763 09
------------	---------------

Pensions recorded, including additional for children of \$2 per month.....	6,310
Pensions transferred.....	1,340
Pensions increased.....	1,102
Pensions dropped.....	433
Pension vouchers examined.....	111,879
Payments entered on roll-books.....	106,838
Pages of difference and miscellaneous copied.....	1,106
Letters received and registered.....	860
Letters written.....	832

Since the end of the fiscal year 1870, Congress has changed the mode of paying pensions (act July 8, 1870), which nearly doubles the amount of labor to be performed in this division, and will require nearly double the force formerly employed. The present mode of paying pensions under the new law requires pensioners to be paid four times a year, instead of semi-annually as heretofore. The pension agent is required to furnish the pensioner a blank, which is to be executed, and duplicate receipts to be signed before a magistrate, and upon return of this to the agent he is required to send a check payable to the pensioner's order, direct to the address named in the voucher, thus entirely doing away with the practice and use of attorneys to collect the amount due.

During the short time this new pension law has been in operation the effect has been wonderful; fewer complaints have been made in regard to frauds; and it would seem that the pensioners get more and the attorneys less of the amounts paid for the benefit of these wards of the Government. So far as I am able to learn from those interested, its operations meet with their approbation, and when it becomes fully understood the results will be better appreciated.

**Horse Claims Division.**—The number of claims received and docketed during the quarter ending September 30, 1870, is 97, in which the aggregate amount claimed is \$15,714 24. The number settled and finally disposed of during the same period (including those received prior to as well as during the quarter) was 124, in which the aggregate amount claimed was \$20,545 60, and on which the aggregate allowed was \$12,443 00.

### STATIONS OF CAVALRY.

THE following are the stations of various companies of U. S. Cavalry, according to the reports received at the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, up to October 20:

#### FIRST REGIMENT.

Headquarters, non-commissioned staff, and band, Benicia, Cal.

Company A, Camp Bidwell, Cal.	
" B, " Warner, Oregon.	
" C and E, Camp McDowell, A. T.	
" D, Fort Lapwai, I. T.	
" F and H, Camp Harney, Oregon.	
" G, Camp Bowie, A. T.	
" I, " Winfield Scott, Nev.	
" K, " Grant, A. T.	
" L and M, Camp Mogollon, A. T.	

#### SECOND REGIMENT.

Headquarters, non-commissioned staff, band, and Companies C, E, K, and M, Omaha Barracks, Neb.

Company A, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.	
" B, Camp Stambaugh, W. T.	
" D, Camp Douglas, U. T.	
" F and H, Fort Ellis, M. T.	
" G and I, Fort Shaw, M. T.	
" J, Fort Sanders, W. T.	

#### THIRD REGIMENT.

Headquarters, non-commissioned staff, band, and Company I, Camp Halleck, Nev.

Companies A, E, and G, Camp Verde, A. T.	
" B, Camp Date Creek, A. T.	
" C and L, Camp Hualpai, A. T.	
" D, Camp McDermitt, Nev.	
" F, " Grant, A. T.	
" H, " Goodwin, A. T.	
" K, Camp Bowie, A. T.	
" M, Fort Whipple, A. T.	



## FOURTH REGIMENT.

Headquarters, non-commissioned staff, band, and Company A, San Antonio, Texas.  
 Companies B, E, G, I, and M, Fort Concho, Texas.  
 " C, Fort McIntosh, Texas.  
 " D and F, Fort Griffin, Texas.  
 " H, Fort Richardson, Texas.  
 " K, Fort Brown, Texas.  
 " L, Ringgold Barracks, Texas.

## FIFTH REGIMENT.

Headquarters, non-commissioned staff, band, and Companies F, G, H, I, L, and M, Fort McPherson, Neb.  
 Company A, Fort Laramie, W. T.  
 " B, C, D, E, and K, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

## SIXTH REGIMENT.

Headquarters, non-commissioned staff, band, and Companies A, C, D, E, G, H, K, L, and M, Fort Richardson, Texas.  
 Companies B, F, and I, Fort Griffin, Texas.

## SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Headquarters, non-commissioned staff, band, and Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.  
 Company A, Fort Scott, Kansas.

## EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Headquarters, non-commissioned staff, band, and Companies D, H, and L, Fort Union, N. M.  
 Company A, Fort Craig, N. M.  
 " B, Fort Stanton, N. M.  
 " C, Fort Bayard, N. M.  
 " E and K, Fort Wingate, N. M.  
 " F, Fort Bascom, N. M.  
 " G and I, Fort Selden, N. M.  
 " M, Fort Garland, C. T.

## NINTH REGIMENT.

Headquarters, non-commissioned staff, band, and Companies B, C, and K, Fort Davis, Texas.  
 Companies A and D, Fort Stockton, Texas.  
 " E and G, Fort Clark, Texas.  
 " F and M, Fort McKavett, Texas.  
 " H and I, Fort Quitman, Texas.  
 " L, Fort Duncan, Texas.

## TENTH REGIMENT.

Headquarters, non-commissioned staff, band, and Companies B, C, D, E, L, and M, Fort Sill, I. T.  
 Companies A, F, H, I and K, Camp Supply, I. T.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:  
 Company C, Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Fort Sedgwick, C. T., from Pine Bluff, W. T., October 7.  
 Company D, Twenty-second Infantry, from Whetstone Agency, D. T., to Fort Sully, D. T., November 7. Ordered.  
 Company H, Twenty-second Infantry, from Fort Sully, D. T., to Whetstone Agency, D. T., November 7. Ordered.  
 No change in headquarters or companies of artillery reported since November 15.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States sloop of war *Portsmouth*, fifteen guns, Alexander A. Semmes, was at Bahia, October 30.

VICE-ADMIRAL Rowan paid an official visit recently to Rear-Admiral Smith, commanding the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and was received with a salute of fifteen guns from the battery on the cob dock. Nearly all the officers attached to the station paid their respects to him.

A BOARD of naval officers has been in session for some time past at Annapolis, for the final examination of midshipmen of the class of 1869, who had made the practice cruise in the United States ship *Sabine*. Out of forty who were examined, nearly one-half—or nineteen—were found deficient, and these rejected ones will have to resume their studies at the Naval Academy.

THE *Guard*, Commander E. P. Lull, recently arrived from the Fishing Banks, is now being repaired at the Brooklyn yard with as much expedition as possible, in order that she may be ready to sail on the Darien exploring expedition by the 1st of December. She is being recalced above the water line, and is to be thoroughly repainted inside and out before she leaves. An entire new suit of sails is being made for her.

THE Navy Department has received a telegram from A. G. Clary, Captain and senior officer, dated Key West, November 10, stating that Mortimer Kellogg, chief engineer U. S. Navy, was killed in a fracas on shore by Dr. King, who was arrested by the civil authorities. The deceased was a native of New York State, and entered the naval service February 16, 1852. He was appointed chief engineer November 8, 1861.

"WILLIAM ORR, 142 Orchard street, New York," writes to the New York *Sun* a description of a naval medal which is waiting for an owner. He says: "Being in a Southern city a few years ago, I found a bronze medal enclosed in a case, with the following inscription engraved on the back of the medal: 'Personal valor, Daniel Butterfield, Quartermaster, U. S. S. *Lackawanna*, Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864.' Now this medal is not of any use to me, so I am perfectly willing to give it up to the owner, if I can find him."

THE United States ship *Delaware* which arrived in New York Saturday November 19, from a three years' cruise on the Asiatic squadron, will probably go out of commission, and the officers granted leave of absence, and the men discharged. The *Delaware* has been in the East Indian squadron for three years, and brings home Vice-Admiral Rowan, who has been relieved from the command of that squadron. The *Tennessee*, now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will sail in a few days for the Pacific.

THE trial of naval paymasters is still progressing before the court-martial at the Washington Navy-yard.

The case of Paymaster Marcy has been concluded by the court, and the case of Paymaster O. H. Lockwood has been taken up. The Government closed its evidence on Tuesday, when a plea of insanity of the accused was put in by Mr. E. M. Stanton, counsel for Lockwood. The finding of the court and action of the Secretary of the Navy thereon will not be promulgated in any one of these cases until all have been disposed of.

THE New York *Evening Mail* has an item headed a "Brilliant Naval Wedding," in which we have a glowing description of the services attending the marriage in St. Thomas' Church, Fifth avenue, November 17, of Master E. N. Bridge, U. S. Navy; first bridesmaid, Miss Minnie Kissam, with Master John Hawley, U. S. Navy, acting as first groomsmen; second, Miss Julia Bridge, with Master J. T. Sullivan, U. S. Navy, and third, Miss Nina Bartlett, with Master J. P. Merrill, U. S. Navy. The groom and groomsmen "were dressed," we are told, "in full naval uniform and presented an unusually fine appearance."

A LETTER from Rio Janeiro, dated October 25, states that previous to that date for nearly a month there had been no vessel of the American naval service in that harbor. At that time the sailing sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, Commander Semmes, was there. She arrived from Santa Catarina, where she had been lying a number of weeks, the small-pox having broken out on board. Not many, however, were sick, and only two had the disease in a severe form. All the afflicted were removed from the ship until they had entirely recovered, and when she came into Rio no vestige of the disease remained. Commander Semmes remained there a week, and then sailed for Pernambuco and Bahia, and expected to be back there early in November. The *Lancaster*, the flagship of Admiral Lanman, commanding the United States South Atlantic Squadron, was at Rio during most of the month of August. Admiral Lanman gave two or three entertainments while the *Lancaster* was in port. The *Lancaster* sailed late in August for Montevideo, where she has since remained, Admiral Lanman deeming it best to remain there on account of the disturbances on shore between the Blancos and the Colorados. The U. S. naval steamer *Wasp* is at Montevideo.

FROM the Mare Island Navy-yard we learn (November 10) that the *Pensacola* has not yet been docked, though the repairs upon the dry dock have been completed for some time, and the dock transferred to the Naval Constructor. Her repairs promise to hold out like the widow's cruse of oil. The *Ossipee* has about completed her repairs, which the late gale she encountered in the Gulf of California rendered necessary, and is taking in her stores and coal, preparatory to her going south as Commodore McDougall's flag-ship. The tug *Monterey* has been hauled up on the ways near the ferry, and is to be lengthened and otherwise improved. It is expected she will attain the speed of two knots! The repairs on the *Lackawanna* are slowly but steadily progressing. Nothing is being done to the *Dacotah* or *Kearsarge*. Captain Hughes has recently reported for duty as navigator, and has moved with his family into the house formerly occupied by his predecessor, Commander T. L. Phelps, who has moved on board the flag-ship *Independence*, to the command of which he has been ordered. The pneumatic gas has proved so much a failure at the Mare Island Navy-yard that the board of officers comprising every one resident on the island using it, have almost unanimously reported against it. Nevertheless the Pacific Pneumatic Gas Company has issued a pamphlet in which they say they are "producing" on Mare Island "excellent gas at an extra low figure." The figures may be low but the gas is lower. The new hospital has not been furnished yet, and is therefore not occupied. The sick are still cared for at the sick quarters by Doctor Taylor. Several foremen have lately been discharged, and others more acceptable to those that regulate their appointment have taken their places. Mrs. Farragut is at the Frisbie House, South Vallejo, opposite the Mare Island Navy-yard. A new theatre has been fitted up in one of the buildings at the Mare Island Navy-yard, and all the scenery, etc., removed from the marine barracks to it. The Officer's Club is in a flourishing condition, and is supplied with a fine billiard table, two bowling alleys, shuffle board, bagatelle board, etc. The *Saranac*, Admiral Winslow's flag-ship, was at San Francisco November 10, and it is rumored will soon sail on a cruise, and that the Admiral intends taking his family with him.

THE following is the report of exercises with sail during the third quarter of 1870 of the U. S. steamer *Nyack*, fourth rate:

*Loosing and Furling*.—August 9—Loosing, 1 m. 30 s.; furling, 1 m. 10 s.

*Making and Shortening*.—August 25—Making, 1 m. 10 s.; shortening, 1 m. 40 s.

*Reefing and Hoisting*.—August 30—3m. 5 s.

*Loosing and Furling*.—August 31—Loosing, 1 m. 10 s.; furling, 1 m. 40 s.

September 1—Loosing, 1 m.; furling, 1 m. 10 s.

September 3—Loosing, 1 m.; furling, 2 m. 10 s.

September 5—Loosing, 1 m. 55 s.; furling, 2 m.

*Making and Shortening*.—September 12—Making, 1 m. 10 s.; loosing, 30 s.

*Reefing and Hoisting*.—September 13—Reefing, 2 m. 45 s.

*Loosing and Furling*.—September 15—Loosing, 1 m. 10 s.; furling, 1 m. 30 s.

September 26—Loosing 1 m.; furling 1 m. 30.

The above times were taken from the order "Stand by to lay aloft," and when the last man was on deck from the order "Lay down," excepting in the case of reefing, when the times were taken from "Lay aloft" to "Hoist away." Respectfully, CHAS. H. CRAVEN,

Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer.  
 Approved and forwarded:  
 T. H. EASTMAN, Lieutenant-Commander.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.]

## ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 16.—Second Assistant Engineer Warren B. Bayley, to the *Saugus* at Key West, Fla.

Acting Gunner Cecil G. Neil, to temporary ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

NOVEMBER 17.—Surgeon Newton L. Bates, to the *Pawnee* at Norfolk, Va.

NOVEMBER 18.—Second Assistant Engineer John A. Scot, to examination for promotion.

NOVEMBER 21.—Master F. W. Greenleaf, Gunner Charles Stuart, Carpenter John L. Davis, and Sailmaker A. W. Cassell, to the *Pawnee*.

## DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 16.—Lieutenant Wm. P. Randall, from the command of the *Mayflower*, and wait orders.

Master Wm. D. Nicholson, from the *Onward*, and wait orders.

Master J. O. Allibone, from the *Kansas*, and ordered to return to New York.

Midshipman Frank C. Birney, from the *Franklin*, and granted sick leave.

Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Harmony, from the *Saugus*, and return home and wait orders.

NOVEMBER 17.—Lieutenant Joseph Marthon, from the *Saranac* and wait orders.

Master E. W. Sturdy, from the *Onward*, and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Fort, from temporary duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

NOVEMBER 18.—Sailmaker George W. Giet, from the Naval Station at League Island, Pa., and wait orders.

NOVEMBER 19.—Master Theodore M. Etting, from the *Nipic*, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Carpenter Joseph E. Miller, from the Navy-yard, New York, and waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 21.—Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, from the command of the Asiatic Fleet, and wait orders.

Lieutenant-Commander De Witt C. Kells, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Pawnee*, and upon her arrival at Key West, Fla., to command that vessel.

First Assistant Engineer Joseph B. Upham, from the Naval Academy, and permission to report for duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Boatswain Herman Peters, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Pawnee*.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

NOVEMBER 17.—The orders of Master C. H. Arnold to the *Nantasket*.

## APPOINTED.

NOVEMBER 19.—George S. Haskins a sailmaker in the Navy.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending November 19, 1870:

Hendrick Dytelhof, ordinary seaman, September 27, U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*.

## CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

THE following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz:

Second Lieutenant Fred. P. Ela.—On November 12, 1870, detached from Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to Boston, Mass.

Captain H. B. Lowry.—On November 17, 1870, detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to Philadelphia, Pa.

On November 18, 1870, the following-named officers were detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to their respective stations, viz:

Captain W. H. Parker, to Philadelphia, Pa.; First Lieutenant L. P. French, to the U. S. receiving ship *Ohio*; First Lieutenant Frank D. Webster, to Portsmouth, N. H.; Second Lieutenant W. Killy McSherry, to Annapolis, Md.; Second Lieutenant Benjamin B. Russell and Edw. McCauley, to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; and Second Lieutenant S. W. Quackenbush, to Norfolk, Va.

First Lieutenant Wm. Wallace.—On November 19, 1870, detached from Boston, Mass., and ordered to the U. S. steamer *Guerriere*, vice First Lieutenant E. C. Saltmarsh, detached.

First Lieutenant E. C. Saltmarsh.—On November 19, 1870, detached from the U. S. steamer *Guerriere*, and ordered to Brooklyn, N. Y., to await instructions from the Navy Department.

## LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

## ARMY.

## NOVEMBER 18.

Barber, D. P., Captain.

Brown, Captain.

Dakin, T. S., General.

Danforth, J., Colonel.

Davis, W. G., Major-General.

Morris, W. H., General.

Park, W. A., Captain.

Caulburn, C., General.

Daniels, Major.

Hovey, J. G., Captain.

Hulbert, J. H. S., Colonel.

Perry, R. C., Colonel.

Pickett, G. E., General.

Snevely, J., Major-2.

Taber, W. C., Captain.

Thompson, C. G., Colonel.

Webb, Ezra, Colonel.

Woodward, G., Colonel.

## NOVEMBER 22.

Jones, G. F., Captain.

Menk, Wm., Colonel.

Penny, A. E., Captain.

Smith, J. H., Captain.

THE European War Register, issued in December, 1869, showed that Russia has 77,000,000 people, a standing army of 1,466,000 men of all arms, and 44 ships of war with 2,778 guns; Turkey has in European Turkey 16,500,000 people; in Asia 16,000,000 and 9,000,000 in Africa. This includes the Khedive in Egypt, who has a good army of 50,000, mostly officered by Americans. She has a force in European Turkey of 222,193 regulars; 100,000 regulars in the provinces, and 90,000 regulars in reserve. It is claimed by reports from Egypt that she has 600,000 men, but this is doubtful. She may have added enough to her ranks in the past year to give her 450,000. She has 185 ships with 2,370 guns. Great Britain has 30,300,000 people in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Her army numbers 138,961 regulars, 128,580 regularly organized militia, 14,000 organized cavalry volunteers, and 163,000 volunteer militia held in reserve. She has 466 ships. Italy has 24,000,000 people, 376,721 regular troops, 197,000 reserved regulars, 99 ships of war, with 1,052 guns. Austria has 35,500,000 people; 800,000 regulars, 53,000 garrison troops, and 300,000 militia regularly organized. Also 61 ships, with 605 guns.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

## A SOLDIER'S DREAM.

WE had marched hard all that weary day,  
And camped at night by a little stream,  
Where all night long on our arms we lay,  
To watch and rest, or to sleep and dream;  
To dream of the loved ones far away,  
Or hear in the wind the shell's wild scream.

I lay on the ground beneath a tree  
That night—my limbs were weary and cold—  
And dreamed; in my dream all seemed to be  
At peace, and myself grown lame and old;  
While a bright-eyed boy sat on my knee,  
Coaxing of the war times to be told.

His bright eyes filled with pitying tears,  
His troubled brow showed deeply the pain  
He felt for the patriots of those years,  
When he heard of the wounded and slain:  
But shouted for joy when told of their cheers  
That greeted triumphant peace again.

More there was of my vision, much more;  
And much more, indeed, there "might have  
been,"

For peaceful memory was free to soar  
In realms far away from war and sin;  
But a voice now, only half heard before,  
Was repeating, "Third relief—fall in."

SELDEN ALLAN DAY.

## THE MONITOR RAFT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I notice in your last issue a letter from Captain S. B. Luce, of the U. S. steamer *Juniata*, referring to the "Monitor raft," and suggesting its utility on a small scale as a life-buoy to be constantly kept ready at the quarter of the ship. I think highly of his suggestion, and I suggest whether, for this particular purpose, two metal cones or cylinders, or two wooden cigar-shaped machines filled with cork, would not be more appropriate than india-rubber inflated floats, which are more subject to accidents than some other materials. Whatever life-buoy shall be adopted, it is very important to have attached to it a few fathoms of line and a drag to prevent its drifting too fast away from a man overboard. It often occurs that when a man goes over he is encumbered with a heavy jacket, and before he can get this off, even when the buoy is seen, it will be carried to leeward by wind and sea faster than most men can swim. A drag will be an important auxiliary for the saving of life, and when it becomes necessary to row the life-buoy, it can easily be taken in.

R. B. FORBES.

BOSTON, November 16, 1870.

## FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The military station at this place was established in June last by two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, commanded by Captain Guido Ilges, Fourteenth Infantry, and a very pretty post commenced; but just as they got under good headway they were relieved by Company I, Twenty-second Infantry, on August 17, 1870, and they have nearly completed a one-company post, which looks very pretty, and will when done be one of the nicest posts on the river. It will be entirely completed by December 1, 1870.

The post is situated on the east bank of the Missouri river, and is about 275 miles from Sioux City, Iowa, and 200 from the capital, Yankton. The agent of the Brulés and Yanktonians resides here. The Yanktonians live about here, and are very quiet and peaceable. One of their most famous chiefs, "The Bone Necklace," died only a few days since. The Brulés live some eight miles below here on the opposite side of the river. There is also a military station there, garrisoned by Company K, Twenty-second Infantry. The officers at the lower Brulé are: Captain George W. Hill, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding post; First Lieutenant Martin E. Hogan, with company; Second Lieutenant C. C. Cusick, acting assistant quartermaster, acting commissary of subsistence, and post adjutant; J. C. Byrnes, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, in charge of hospital. The officers stationed here are: Captain Francis Clark, Twenty-second Infantry, commanding post; First Lieutenant Mott Hooton, Twenty-second Infantry, with company; Second Lieutenant O. M. Smith, Twenty-second Infantry, post adjutant, acting assistant quartermaster, and acting commissary of subsistence; H. F. Livingston, acting assistant surgeon, in charge of hospital. Both garrisons are full, and the troops are generally healthy.

CROW CREEK.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, D. T., November 10, 1870.

## A NAVAL BASE-BALL MATCH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I send you the score of a base-ball match which was played at this place on October 31 between the Seminole club of Key West and a Navy nine, composed of officers from the *Kansas* and *Mayflower* (of the Tehuantepec expedition), and from the flag-ship *Congress*, which latter vessel is "established" here.

The Key West club being short of the services of two of their first nine, did not prosper as well as they expected. The entire game was played in the midst of a heavy rain storm, but the Naval base-ball players, being accustomed to water, treated the matter with perfect indifference. The

impartial decisions of the umpire, Paymaster George L. Mead of the *Dictator*, gave universal satisfaction. The following is the score:

NAVY.					SEMINOLE.				
	O.	R.				O.	R.		
Stickney, p.....	5	7	Bethel, 1st b.....	3	1				
Henricks, c.....	2	8	Babcock, 2d b.....	4	0				
Milliman, 1st b.....	1	8	Strand, c.....	2	1				
Moriarty, l. f.....	5	5	Patterson, r. f.....	4	1				
Rand, 3d b.....	3	7	Cash, 3d b.....	3	2				
Jasper, r. f.....	3	7	Perry, s. s.....	3	1				
Ludlow, s. s.....	1	7	Whitehurst, p.....	2	1				
Smith, 2d b.....	4	3	Ferguson, l. f.....	2	0				
Bleeker, c. f.....	3	8	Demeritt, c. f.....	4	1				
Total.....	27	55	Total.....	27	8				

INNINGS.									
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Navy.....	5	5	0	4	14	5	4	1	17 = 55
Seminole.....	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	1 = 8

CONCH.

KEY WEST, FLA., November 9, 1870.

## THE NUN OF BLOIS, AND OTHER PROPHETS.

(From the London Spectator.)

WE mentioned in a short note of last week the prophecy of the Nun of Blois, said to have been given in 1808, in relation, or supposed to be in relation, to the great troubles now taking place in France. At that time, we confess, we had our doubts whether the nun's prophecy had not been written down since the war broke out and assumed its present dimensions; but we have since read it in a little collection of prophecies, of which the third edition now before us\* was published ten years ago, in 1860, so that whatever approach the good nun's prophecy may make to the event, must go, we suppose, to the credit of her prophetic powers. First of all, we ought to state that as far as we can see in the extract given from her prophecy in this pamphlet, there is no date assigned to the year of fulfilment at all. There are certain local events, mentioned in connection with the first part of her prophecy, which the editor states really took place in Blois in 1848, and which convinced the good people of Blois that she was a true prophet, and that much greater troubles, the "grands malheurs" *par excellence*, which she predicted for some future time (apparently not dated), would really take place.

However this may be—and it is a point worth notice that prophecies very rarely indeed date themselves by the year, preferring usually to assign notes of time referring to phenomena, like those of the seasons, for instance, visible to the eye, as if they spoke from vision—the Nun of Blois goes on to assign as the time of year when the "great calamities" are to overtake France, an ecclesiastical occasion which her editor (who published his comment, as we said, ten years ago) declares to mean after the first fortnight of July (après la première quinzaine de Juillet). In point of fact, war was declared on the 15th July. She then goes on to assert that "the death of a great personage will be concealed for three days," a prediction which has, we imagine, hitherto failed altogether. She then predicts that "the great calamities" will all happen before the end of the vintage, and that the peddlers or travelling salesmen who attend a certain fair at Blois (which the editor of 1860 fixes as the fair of August 23) will be so anxious about the state of things at their own houses, that they will make haste to pack up and be off from Blois. On August 23 it will be remembered that the great battles before Metz had all taken place some three or four days, the last battle of Gravelotte having occurred on August 18, and Bazaine being already effectually shut up in Metz; indeed, MacMahon had on the previous day begun his march from Châlons, and the whole attitude of France was one of the deepest anxiety. The nun goes on to say how terrible the calamities of France will be. "Nevertheless," she says, "they will not extend to the whole of France, but only to some great cities, and, most of all, to the capital, where there will be a terrible conflict, and the massacre will be great." The "great calamities" have certainly extended far beyond the great cities already. "Blois will not have any of it. The priests and the religious women will be in a great fright. The bishop will absent himself and go to a chateau. Some priests will hide themselves. The churches will be shut, but for so short a time that one will hardly be aware of it; indeed, this will only have reference to a period of twenty-four hours." "You yourselves," she says to the nuns of the Ursuline convent, "will be on the point of going away, but the first who shall put her foot on the threshold will say, 'Let us go in again,' and you will go in. There will be great need of prayer, for the wicked would wish to destroy everything, but they will not have time. They will all perish in the great fight. Many good will perish also, for they will make all the men go out to the fight, and only the old men will remain." The call for all the male population able to bear arms has already been made. The nun adds that "the last [those summoned last] will not go far; they will not go more than three days' march" from Blois—say, to the army of the Loire, now encamped somewhere between Bourges and Blois. "The time will be short. It will be the women who will prepare the vintage, and the men will return in time to finish it, because all will be over." It must be admitted the good nun seems to have been very wide of the mark here, unless, indeed, Paris falls, and the army of the Loire is again defeated, and peace is made within the next week or so, in which case all may be over almost as soon as she predicted. "During all this time the true news will not be known except by private letters. At last three couriers will come. The first will announce that all is lost. The second, who will arrive in the night, will only meet one man in the streets, who, as he leans against his door, will look at him and say, 'You are hot, my friend; dismount, and take a glass of wine;' to which the other will reply, 'I am in too great a hurry,' and will explain that another courier ought soon to arrive and bring good news. Then he will continue his route toward the Berry." The Berry is the dis-

\* "L'Avenir: Révélation sur l'Eglise et la Révolution. 3me édition, considérablement augmentée. Bruxelles: H. Goemaere. Mars, 1860.

trict of France in which Bourges lies; in other words, this courier is supposed to be going toward the headquarters of the present Loire army. "You will be praying toward six in the morning, when you will hear it said that two couriers have passed, and then there will arrive the third, fire and water, who will be due at Tours at 7 o'clock, and who will bring the good news (et alors arrivera le troisième, feu et eau, qui devra être à Tours à sept heures, et qui apportera la bonne nouvelle)." "Note," says the editor of 1860, "that the courier fire and water, *i. e.*, the railway, is thus announced long before any one dreamt of it in France" (the prophecy, as we have said, is ascribed to the year 1808). The curious point here is the reference to Tours (where the French government is now established) as the end of this railway-courier's journey—who is to arrive at Blois at six in the morning, and be due at Tours at seven—the distance being about thirty-five miles or an hour's express journey. "Then a Te Deum will be sung—yes, indeed, a Te Deum, but such a Te Deum as has never before been sung. But it won't be he who is expected who will reign, *i. e.*, who will reign at first; it will be the Saviour granted to France on whom France did not count. The Prince will not be there. They will go and fetch him. Nevertheless, quiet will reappear, and from the moment when the Prince remounts the throne, France will enjoy a perfect peace, and will be more flourishing and more tranquil than ever for about twenty years."

Such is the drift of this curious little bit of prophecy, which seems, like most of the few prophecies of all time which can be said to have gone at all near the mark, rather to have come within the white circle than to have hit the bull's-eye.

Another prophecy quoted in the same pamphlet (of date 1860) prophecies, along with much that seems highly improbable, the loss of his empire by Napoleon, and the destruction of Paris. "The Pope," it is said, "shall be at that time driven out of Rome and he shall be restored by Napoleon. The latter will be Emperor, but his empire shall not be long, for when he shall commence afflicting the Pope and the children of Judah, then God shall send arrows of fire against him and his. But before all there will be a war of the French and English against the Russians to defend the empire of the Turks; nevertheless, the Russians will lose the first war, but there will be a second war in which the Russians will take Constantinople and the Austrians Jerusalem. Then the Russians will encamp in Piedmont, and King Victor Emanuel will have lost the kingdom and will be a Russian general. Some sovereigns (*des souverains*) invade France, which is desolated by civil war, but they will not get to Paris till it is already destroyed by fire. Before that there will be in Paris famine, pestilence, and civil war. Then Henry V. will be King of France, and he will leave the isle of captivity. After that England will turn Catholic, and also two sovereigns of Germany." Here is an odd enough medley of fiction, or at least violent improbability and of actual fact, the violent improbabilities seeming to be spoken of as of about the same date as the facts.

## FREE RUSSIA.

HEPWORTH DIXON in his recently published work, "Free Russia," thus describes the transformation the Empire of the Czar has undergone since the days of the Crimean War and the death of Nicholas:

An army is in every state, whether bond or free, a thing of privilege and tradition; and in giving a new spirit to his government, it is essential that the Emperor should bring his army into some closer relation to the country he is making free.

The first thing is to raise the profession of arms to a higher grade, by giving to every soldier in the ranks the old privilege of a prince and boyar—his immunity from blows and stripes. A soldier cannot now be flogged. Before the present reign, the army was in theory an open school of merit, and occasionally a man like General Skobelev rose from the rank of peasant to the highest posts. But Skobelev was a man of genius—a good writer, as well as a splendid soldier; and his nomination as commander of St. Petersburg took no one by surprise. Such cases of advancement are extremely rare; rare as in the Austrian service, and in our own. But the reforms now introduced into the army are making this opening for talent wide enough to give every one a chance. The soldiers are better taught, better clothed, and better lodged. In distant provinces they are not yet equal to the show-troops seen on a summer day at Tsarskoe Selo, but they are lodged and treated, even in these far-off stations, with a care to which aforetime they were never used. Every man has a pair of strong boots, a good overcoat, a bashlik for his head. His rations are much improved; good beef is weighed to him; and he is not compelled to fast. The brutal punishment of running the ranks has been put down.

Under Nicholas the soldiers were so dressed and drilled that they were always falling sick. A third of the army was in hospital the whole year round, and little more than half the men could ever be returned as fit to march. Being badly clothed and poorly fed, they flew to drink. They died in heaps, and more like sheep than men.

The case is different now, for the soldier is better clothed and fed than persons of his class in ordinary life. The men are allowed to stand and walk in their natural way; and, having more bread to eat, they show less craving after drink. A school is opened in every barrack, and pressure is put on the men to make them learn. Many of the soldiers can read, and some can write. Gazettes and papers are taken in, libraries are being formed, and the Russian army promises to become as bright as that of Germany or France. The change is great; and every one finds the root of this reform in that abolition of the Tartar stick, which comes, like other great reforms, from the Crimean war.

The Crimean war restored the people to their national life. "Sebastopol!" said a general officer to me just now, "Sebastopol perished that our country might be free." The Tartar kingdom, founded by Ivan the Terrible, reformed by Peter the Great, existed in the spirit,



even where it clothed itself in Western names and forms, until the allies landed from their transports. Routed on the Alma, beaten at Balaklava, that kingdom made her final effort on the heights of Inkermann, hurling, in Tartar force and fashion, her last "great horde" across that Baidar valley, in the rocks and caves of which a remnant of the tribes of Batu Khan and Timour Beg still lingers; fighting in mist and fog, on wooded slope and stony ridge, her gallant and despairing fight. What followed Inkermann was detail only. Met and foiled that wintry day, she reeled and bled to death. A grave was made for her, as one may say, not far from the spot on which she fought and fell. Before the landing-places in Sebastopol sprang the walls and frowned the guns of an imperial fort—the strongest pile in Russia, perhaps in Europe; rising tier on tier, and armed with two hundred and sixty guns: a fort in the fire of which no ship then floating on the sea could live. It bore the builder's name—the name of Nicholas, Autocrat of all the Russias; a colossal sovereign, who for thirty years had awed and stifled men like Genghis Khan. That fort became a ruin. The guns were torn to rags, the walls were shivered into dust. No stone was left in its place to tell the tale of its former pride; and it is even now an easier task to trace the outlines of Kherson, dead for five hundred years, than to restore, from what remains of them, the features of that proud, imperial fort. The prince, the fortress, and the kingdom fell, their work on earth accomplished to the final act. This ruin is their grave.

Asiatic Russia passed away, and European Russia struggled into life.

In spite of genius, valor, enterprise, success, an army fighting for itself, unwarmed by popular applause, is sure in the end to fail. The discovery that he and his troops were fighting against the world of free thought and liberal science killed Nicholas. When the blow was dealt, and his pride was gone, he is said to have confided to his son Alexander the causes of his failure as he had come to see them, and to have urged the prince to pursue another and more liberal course. Who can say whether this is true or not, for who can know the secrets of that dying bed?

Yet every man can see that the new sovereign acted as if some such warning had been given. He began his reign with acts of mercy. Hundreds of prison doors were opened, thousands of exiles were released from bonds. An honorable peace was made with the Western powers, and the dream of marching on Stamboul was brushed aside. An empire of seventy millions was found big enough to hold her own. Alexander proved that he had none of the Tartar's lust of territory by giving up part of Bessarabia for the sake of peace.

Studying the men over whom he was called to rule, the Emperor went down among his people; living on their river banks and in their rural communes; passing from the Arctic to the Caspian Sea, from the Vistula to the Ural mines; kneeling with them at Sc. ovetsk and Troitsa; parleying with them on the roadside and by the inland lake; observing them in the forest and in the mine; until he felt that he had seen more of the Russian soil, knew more of the Russian people, than any of the ministers about his court.

In the light of knowledge thus carefully acquired, he opened the great question of the serfs; and, feeling strong in his minute acquaintance with his country, had the happy courage to insist on his principle of "liberty with land," against the views of his councils and committees in favor of "liberty without land."

Before that act was carried out in every part, he began his great reform in the army. He put down flogging, beating, and striking in the ranks. He opened schools in the camp, cleared the avenues of promotion, and raised the soldier's condition on the moral not less than on the material side.

The universities were then reformed in a pacific sense. Swords were put down, uniforms laid aside, and corporate privileges withdrawn. Education was divorced from its connection with the camp. Lay professors occupied the chairs, and the young men attending lectures stood on the same level with their fellows, subject to the same magistrate, amenable to the common code. The schools became free, and students ceased to be feared as "servants of the Czar."

This change was followed by that immense reform in the administration of justice which transferred the trial of offenders from the police office to the courts of law; replacing an always arbitrary and often corrupted official by an impartial jury, acting in union with an educated judge.

At the same period he opened those local parliaments, the district assemblies and the provincial assemblies, which are training men to think and speak, to listen and decide—to believe in argument, to respect opposing views, and exercise the virtues required in public life.

In the wake of these reforms came the still more delicate question of Church reform; including the relations of the Black clergy to the White; of the Orthodox clergy, whether Black or White, to the Old Believers; of the Holy Governing Synod to Dissenters; as also the influence which the church should exercise over secular education, and the supremacy of the canon law over the civil law.

Each of these great reforms would seem, in a country like Russia, to require a lifetime; yet under this daring and beneficent ruler they are all proceeding side by side. Opposed by the three most powerful parties in the empire—the Black Clergy, who feel that power is slipping from their hands—the old military chiefs, who think their soldiers should be kept in order by the stick—the thriftless nobles, who prefer Homburg and Paris to a dull life on their estates—the Emperor not the less keeps steadily working out his ends. What wonder that he is adored by peasants, burghers, and parish priests, by all who wish to live in peace, to till their fields, to mind their shops, and to say their prayers!

A free Russia is a pacific Russia. By his genius and his occupation, a Russian is less inclined to war than either a Briton or a Gaul; and as the right of voting on public questions comes to be his habit, his voice will be

more and more cast for the policy that gives him peace. In one direction only he looks with dread—across that opening of the Eastern Steppe through which he has seen so many hordes of his enemies swarm into his towns and fields. Through that opening he has pushed—is now pushing—and will push his way, until Khiva and Bokhara fall into his power, as Tashkend and Kokan have fallen into his power.

Why should we English regret his march, repine at his success? Is he not fighting, for all the world, a battle of law, of order, and of civilization? Would not Russia at Bokhara mean the English at Bokhara also? Would not roads be made, and stations built, and passes guarded through the steppe for traders and travellers of every race? Could any other people undertake this task? Why then should we cry down the Muscovite? Even in our selfish interests, it would be well for us to have a civilized neighbor on our frontier rather than a savage tribe; a neighbor bound by law and courtesy, instead of a savage khan who murders our envoy and rejects our trade!

Russia requires a hundred years of peace; but she will not find that peace until she has closed the passage of her Eastern Steppe by planting the banner of St. George on the Tower of Timour Beg.

### TRIAL TRIP OF THE ABYSSINIA.

(From the London Spectator.)

THE *Abyssinia*, breastwork monitor, 1,849 tons, 200 horse power of engines, carrying two double-gun turrets, and driven by twin screws, built for the defence of Bombay, to order of the Secretary of State for India, by Messrs. J. and W. Dudgeon, of Millwall, under admiralty supervision, was put through her final trial of machinery and speed on Tuesday over the measured mile off the Maplin Sands, previous to her sailing for Bombay.

The ship's draught of water was 13 ft. 7 in. forward and 14 ft. 8 in. aft, giving a mean draught of 14 ft. 1½ in. At her load line the ship will float at 15 ft. forward and aft, with the main deck having a freeboard of 3 ft. A strong wind prevailed off the sands during the time the ship was being tried, and a lumpy sea was running, but the results were considered very satisfactory by all the officials on board, the ship under full boiler power, without being pressed in any way or the power of her engines brought out to their full extent, averaging as a mean of six runs made over the measured mile 9,600 knots per hour. Under half boiler power she realized a mean speed of 7,827 knots. The mean revolutions of the engines at full boiler power were 117.5 per minute. In trying the ship over circles after the speed trials had been concluded, a half circle was made to port in 2 min. 12 sec., and the full circle in 4 min. 52 sec. To starboard the half circle was made in 2 min. 10 sec., and the full circle in 4 min. 42 sec. The angle the rudder was put over in each distance was 30 degrees. In testing the action of the engines, in reversing their motion to signal from the hurricane deck, the results obtained were equally satisfactory with others, connected with their power and speed, each pair to port and starboard stopping dead in 15 sec., starting astern to full speed from rest in 5 sec. and 6 sec. respectively, and changing from full speed astern to full speed ahead in 4 sec. and 6 sec. respectively. The engines were constructed by the builders of the ship, and consist of two pairs of inclined cylinders, direct acting, the diameter of the cylinders being 34 inches, and the spoke of the pistons 21 inches. They drive two three-bladed screws, each of 9 ft. 6 in. diameter. The distance between the centres of the screw shafting is 13 ft. 6 in.

The *Abyssinia* is one of three vessels of the low freeboard monitor type that have been built for the defence of our colonial harbors, the *Magdala* being the second vessel, also for the defence of Bombay, and the *Cerberus*, which sailed from the Nore on Saturday for Plymouth and Melbourne, being the third. The two latter exceed the *Abyssinia* in tonnage and engine-power, but all three are exactly alike in design and arrangement of their decks and turrets as low freeboard monitors, carrying their turrets inside an armor-plated breastwork, or smaller deck built upon the main deck, and covered in low-swimming hull of the ship. In one very important respect, however, there is at present a very great difference between the *Abyssinia* and her consorts. The former floats purely and simply as a monitor without rig of any kind aloft, and with only two light pole masts for signal staffs. The *Cerberus* and the *Magdala* are both bark-rigged for their voyage out, and with the certainty that sail power can under no circumstances be of any service to them, and very probably will be found to seriously imperil their safety. The *Cerberus* may or may not carry her spars and sails with her from Plymouth to Melbourne at all risks, but it is believed to be the wish of the Controller of the Navy to take the *Magdala*'s masts out of her again and send her out to Bombay under steam alone, as the *Abyssinia* will go out via the Suez Canal. In appearance nothing can well be imagined more unsightly than the three monitors, more especially the two hampered with the absurdity of masts and sails; but in their fighting capacities they have no equals at present afloat, in our own or in the navy of any other power, of the same tonnage.

At first sight it may appear somewhat startling to say that the low freeboard monitor type of war vessel has been introduced into the British navy by the present Admiralty as a special weapon for coast defence, yet such is the case; for, in addition to the *Abyssinia*, *Cerberus*, and *Magdala* as colonial harbor defence ships, the Admiralty are having four monitors of the same type, but of larger tonnage and horse-power, built by contract for home coast defence—i. e., *Hecate*, building by Messrs. J. and W. Dudgeon; *Cyclops*, building by the Thames Ironworks Company; the *Gorgon*, building by Palmer and Company; and the *Hydra*, building by Elder and Company. These four ships will each carry four 25-ton guns, a pair in each of their turrets. The *Abyssinia* and the two colonial consorts mount each four 18-ton guns, a pair in each of their two turrets. In this vital respect the *Abyssinia*, although 800 tons smaller than the *Cerberus*

and *Magdala*, carries the same weight of armament, and even stows a larger quantity of ammunition than the others. The length of the *Abyssinia* between the perpendiculars is 225 feet, with an extreme breadth of 42 feet at the top of the freeboard, or covering in of the hull proper; the depth from this covering to the keelson being 12 ft. 2 in. This hull has a double bottom through its greater extent, divided into 44 water-tight compartments, which are again divided by nine water-tight bulkheads. Where the double bottom is not extended into the extreme ends at the bows and the stern, water-tight iron decks are introduced. The covering-in deck is composed of 1½ in. iron plating, riveted up in the usual manner on the rolled iron beams of the ship's frame, and over that 4 in. teak planking.

The armor-plating round the hull consists of an upper and a lower strake, the upper being 7 inches in thickness and the lower strake 6 inches. Upon this deck is built the upper or breastwork deck, which encloses within its elliptical walls of armor-plating the two turrets, conning tower, funnel, and engine-room, hatchways, steering wheel, etc. The height of this breastwork deck from the main or covering-in deck is 4 feet 2 inches. The tops of the turrets project above the breastwork deck 6 feet, and the guns are thus carried with the axis of their bore at about 11 feet above the water line with the ship at her load line. The breastwork is 107 feet long, and 36 feet 4 inches wide amidships. It is plated with armor 9 inches in thickness round the turrets, and amidships, round the funnel and its casings, with plating of 7 inches. The turrets have a clear interior diameter of 21 feet 3 inches, and each mounts two 18-ton muzzle-loading rifled guns. The armor-plating on the turrets is 10 inches in thickness on the front faces and round the gun-ports, and 9 inches on the rear faces. The pilot or conning tower rises to a height of 12 feet 6 inches above the breastwork deck, and is therefore nearly 20 feet above the water. It is plated with 9-inch iron, and weighs upwards of 70 tons.

The two hatchways which give access and air and light to a limited extent to the ship below from the main deck outside, and below the breastwork deck, are iron cylinders, projecting upwards some 3 feet, and formed of 6-inch armor plates. Their production must have been a matter of serious cost. The decks of the ship are crowded with "notions," as an American would say, of all kinds; for wherever a foot's space has been found vacant in the decks or armor-plating a series of holes have been tapped in and fittings of some kind or other fixed there. In fact there has been a great mistake made in this respect with the *Abyssinia*. She is a vessel intended for the defence of the harbor of Bombay, and she has been given the deck-fittings of a sea-going ship. Her anchors also are of the old and cumbersome pattern, whereas a special requirement of such a vessel is that she should carry the lightest and strongest that could be procured for her, such as the "Trotman."

The ship was weighted with ballast, and inclined in the Millwall docks on Saturday last, under the superintendence of Mr. Barnes, of the Council of Construction to the Admiralty, to ascertain her angles of stability. The result was very satisfactory, as they give the distance between the metacentre and the centre of gravity at about 3.8 feet.

ACCORDING to a *Tribune* correspondent, "There are now 230 siege-guns in park to the south of Paris. These guns are of a most miscellaneous and incongruous character. Some are muzzle-loaders, some breech-loaders, some rifled, some smooth-bored, some of bronze, some of cast-iron, some of steel. There are about half a dozen 50-pounders, some fifty or sixty 24-pounders—muzzle-loading, some rifled, some smooth—forty-six 12-pounders, these being bronze rifled breech-loaders. Then there are about 60 small 6-pounders, mounted on peculiarly constructed carriages, so as to attain a great elevation, and consequently an extreme range. These are said to be able to throw a shell 6,000 schints, or about 4,500 yards, a range which the German officers seem to consider enormous. But even the now disparaged Armstrongs will easily throw 9,000 yards, or just double the distance. There are some 20 very old-fashioned mortars of bronze one of which is said to have been cast in 1640! There are a few rifled steel mortars of new construction—later than 1640, that is—which can throw a shell weighing 170 pounds. I may add, in conclusion, that my unfavorable opinion of the Prussian siege train is shared by Captain Hozier of the British army. Many of the guns, notably some of the heaviest, are naval guns, taken from the useless Prussian fleet."

THE first of the three large targets, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which are being constructed at Chatham dockyard will shortly be ready to be removed to Shoeburyness, where the experiments will be carried out with the large 35-ton gun, just completed at the royal gun factory. The target is by far the most powerful structure of the kind yet constructed, the exterior armor with which it is covered being no less than fourteen inches in thickness; the plates are the largest of the kind yet manufactured, and are bolted to a backing of teak timber twelve inches in thickness, with the ordinary frames behind them, the target being an exact counterpart of the turret of Her Majesty's turret ship *Glatten*, which is now building at Chatham dock-yard.

THE bastion in front of Fort Bicêtre, Paris, an English paper states, known as Bastion No. 87, is manned by the members of the Ecole Polytechnique. The professors of the college have consented to serve under their former pupils, wherever these have been selected as lieutenants. In this bastion may be seen MM. Bertrand, Bonnet, Langier, Fréme, Tissot, Laguerre—all members of the Institute, professors at either the Collège de France or at the Sorbonne—daily at their posts in the bastion, which has already acquired the reputation of being one of the best mounted among the fortifications of Paris.



**IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.**

Officers of the Army and Navy having daughters to educate, and who wish to secure for them the advantages of a first-class English and French Academy, with musical instruction unsurpassed if not unequalled in this country, and all at exceedingly moderate rates, are advised to investigate the claims of the Academy of the Visitation, at Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

**REFERENCES**

General Sherman, U. S. A., and lady, Washington, D. C.  
Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia.  
Brigadier-General Lawrence P. Graham, U. S. A., and lady, Austin, Texas.  
Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and lady, Omaha, Nebraska.  
Vice-Admiral David Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.  
Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

**A CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED,** wishes to transfer with some Captain assigned, who contemplates resigning. Address with name and particulars, SERVICE, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**LONDON ORDNANCE WORKS.**  
BEAR LANE, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S. E., ENGLAND.

**J. VAVASSEUR & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of Muzzle and Breech-Loading Cast-Steel Guns, of Wrought-Iron Carriages for Sea and Land Service, of all kinds of Projectiles, Fuses, and Ordnance Stores, of Electric and Percussion Torpedoes, and of Harvey's Sea Torpedoes.

THE public exercises in Cleveland, Ohio, on the occasion of the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, will occupy two days—November 24 and 25. The organization will take place on the 24th at 11 A. M., when the annual business will be transacted. In the evening General Garfield will deliver an oration on General George H. Thomas. On the second day there will be a business meeting in the morning, anniversary oration by General John M. Palmer of Illinois at noon, and banquet at 8 P. M., which closes the affair. Most of the railroads of the country will carry members at half rates—they paying full fare going and being returned free on the certificate of the secretary of the Society. Among the distinguished gentlemen who have signified their intention of being present are the following: General W. T. Sherman, Admiral D. D. Porter, General Joseph Hooker, ex-Governor William Dennison, Senator John Sherman, General J. D. Cox, General W. S. Rosecrans, General Thos. Wood, General Nathan Kimball, General Garfield, and Governor J. M. Palmer of Illinois.

We have further evidence that Paris is not yet hermetically sealed from the outer world in a draft, presented to us November 23 by a banker, for money advanced to a correspondent at Paris October 27. As a demand for money would no doubt travel as rapidly as any document possibly could, we may infer that the shortest time between Paris and New York is at present just twenty seven days.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS, Chief of Engineers, in his report just submitted to the Secretary of War, asks for Congressional appropriations to the total amount of a little over one million dollars for work on our fortifications during the coming year. For Forts Niagara and Ontario, on the lake frontier, \$30,000 each is asked, but nothing for Fort Montgomery, which is essentially completed. Fort Schuyler requires \$115,000 more to complete the changes already decided upon. For the fort at Willett's Point \$90,000 is asked, \$52,000 for Fort Columbus, \$16,000 for Fort Wood, \$50,000 for Fort Hamilton and additional batteries, \$60,000 for the fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, and \$104,000 for North and South Cliff batteries; \$252,000 for the fortifications on the Delaware river, and \$278,209 for the fortifications on the southern coast, viz.: Forts Moultrie and Johnson, Charleston harbor, \$50,000 each; Castle Pinckney, \$7,000; Fort Jackson, \$16,000; Fort Pulaski, \$53,000; Garden Keys, Tortugas, Fla., \$85,000; Fort Morgan, \$10,000; Fort Gaines, \$5,000; Forts Pike and Macomb, Louisiana, \$24,000 each.

In regard to the engineer post at Willett's Point, New York harbor, General HUMPHREYS says:

This point is the principal engineer depot of the military establishment. The surplus stores accumulated during the war are sold from time to time for use on the different fortifications in charge of officers of the corps. A proper supply of bridge-trains and equipage, intrenching, mining, and other tools, is preserved for use in future field service. The depot is guarded and cared for, and the property issued by engineer troops. By authority of the Secretary of War, this post has been constituted the torpedo school of the Army, and an extensive series of experiments is now in progress. An appropriation of \$10,000 is asked for this purpose. Since the date of my last report, the permanent post hospital has been completed, and two temporary buildings have been rendered permanent by thorough reconstruction. Three permanent barracks and two buildings for officers' quarters were begun, but the funds available reverted to the Treasury under the act of July 12 of this year. An appropriation of \$25,000 is urgently asked for these buildings, as the temporary structures now in use have become entirely unfit for occupation, and are rapidly going to decay. This estimate takes into account the practice heretofore followed of furnishing the labor almost exclusively from the battalion.

**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

**THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.**

WE have now an explanation of the movements in the neighborhood of Orleans. General D'AUDELLES DE PALADINES, having dislodged his enemy from the strongly-intrenched Orleans by hurling sixty thousand against twenty-five thousand, appears to have left a strong force between that city and Artenay, while the Germans had retired beyond the latter place. Then making a movement on the left, DE PALADINES marched northward from Châteaudun through Chartres on Dreux, hoping to keep so far west that his enemy would not be able to oppose him without dividing the army at Artenay; but he miscalculated the strength of the force that could be collected against him. There were reinforcements on the way to VON DER TANN, and these were stopped at Etampes. The Duke of Mecklenburg, taking men from the lines before Paris, probably as reinforcements to those which were operating on the Dreux railroad west of Versailles, was able to stop the French movement near Dreux. The cavalry was massed at Epervon, the Bavarians formed the reserve at Etampes, and the French, being beaten, fell back to Châteauneuf, a place south-east of Dreux, and finally were driven beyond it in the direction of Le Mans. It had been DE PALADINES' intention to break through the German lines at St. Germain and Argenteuil, assisted by a sortie from Paris. Had he been able to reach the lines before the city, it is probable that with proper help from TROCHU he would have effected the raising of the siege. He is therefore to be credited not only with the only French victory, but also with one of the best tentatives of the war. But it has failed, and if affairs are to follow the same course in the west that they have in the east, the succeeding trials will be less vigorous than this first one; and having failed in the best effort, nothing but failure can be prognosticated for the poorer ones. Meanwhile the Germans are by no means idle. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is advancing, and the last report we have is that he has said that only one alternative remains to the Tours government—to retreat or surrender. His army is marching in three columns, the Third corps being on the 18th at Sens and Fontainebleau, to the aid of VON DER TANN. The Ninth corps was proceeding toward Auxerre, a place east and a little south of Orleans; while the Tenth corps is going toward Dijon by way of Châtillon-sur-Seine. He is therefore preparing to sweep through Tours, flanking the army at Orleans, and compelling the government to betake itself either to the seacoast or to some town where it can stand a siege.

Thus the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, entering like a wedge between DE PALADINES and GARIBALDI, flanks both of their armies; and while VON DER TANN or his successor in the command stands ready to make any retreat of DE PALADINES a disastrous one, VON WERDER is before GARIBALDI, who must soon either retire on Lyons to be shut up there, or march westward to give his aid to the Tours government. There is said to be a force of 20,000 Germans at Gray. Dijon and Dole are in their hands, and the advance on Lyons will soon be in a shape to progress with more rapidity.

All the present operations of the Germans illustrate the overpowering advantage which the use of the telegraph and railroad places in the grasp of the combatant who has the upper hand. When the French now obtain a success it must be a short one, for before it is complete the telegraph has summoned and the railroad conveyed reinforcements to the beaten or threatened Germans. The thing which bound together the lines about Metz was the telegraph, and the thing which made it profitable to VON DER TANN to hold his twenty-five thousand against sixty thousand was the knowledge that the telegraph early in the day had told the story of his plight to the authorities in Versailles, and that the railroad wanted only a short time to bring the needed help. But far from replacing personal exertion and doing away with personal valor, the addition of these mechanical aids calls for displays of activity and determination greater than ever; for it makes success possible in situations where in old times retreat and failure would have been not only justifiable, but inevitable. It is said that VON DER TANN has been removed, and the first check suffered by the Germans is likely to call for a pretty strict inquiry. In a war which has witnessed a few Landwehr men resisting with success the onset of the Imperial Guard, the best soldiers of France, a general who retreats for any cause is likely to be dealt with in no gentle spirit.

The sieges of Belfort, Montmédy, Mézières, and La Fère, near Laon, are progressing, and each one has tried one or more sorties, but with no permanent success. Montbéliard, south of Belfort, has been fortified by the Germans. They are also operating in the north toward Amiens. At Thionville, it is said, 18 shells a minute are thrown into the fortress. This is pretty active, making 13,000 rounds for twelve hours.

A despatch from Versailles says, that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES's movement southward has been given up, and the German forces are to be concentrated around Paris. This looks as if something were expected from TROCHU, or more active measures against Paris had been decided upon.

An officer of the Army writes us a private letter of gentle admonition and criticism, from which we venture to extract the following:

"In an allusion to the correspondence between General DE TROBRIAND and Governor SHAEFER of Utah, I see you refer to the former as *Colonel DE TROBRIAND*. I recollect when KOSSUTH was in this country and claimed to be Governor of Hungary, JACK DOWNING wrote him a very amusing letter, in which he told him that of course he was Governor of Hungary; that in this country we went upon the principle, 'Once a general, always a general; once a governor, always a governor. You were once Governor of Hungary; of course you are Governor still.' The war made Mr. DE TROBRIAND a general, and common courtesy in civil as well as military life will give him the title, however the law of Congress may restrict the use of it in official correspondence. Suppose Governor SHAEFER should by any chance cease to be Governor of Utah Territory, do you doubt that everybody would continue to call him Governor, even though (were he reappointed to another Territory) Congress should pass a law in the following words: 'Nor shall he (the Governor) be addressed in orders or official communications by any other title than that of Mr.?' Would such a law have the effect of preventing people from calling him Governor, stop his being Governor, or interfere with his calling or signing himself Governor in official or other communications?"

This is all very true; but we are of necessity governed by the rules adopted for official intercourse, in determining with what military titles we shall accompany the names of officers. We receive weekly a large amount of information in official orders and circulars, which is condensed for insertion in the JOURNAL. If we should undertake to depart from the official description of officers, we should find ourselves all at sea. For example, here lies an order from the headquarters of the Department of the East, signed "by order of Brigadier-General McDOWELL;" are we to declare that it was issued by order of Brevet Major-General McDOWELL, and for the sake of courtesy be false to the fact? Again, are we to go over our Abstracts of Special Orders,



our personal items, etc., to substitute brevet rank for lineal rank wherever it appears? Apart from the necessity of detailing a man to follow after every officer's name with the Army Register, we should be falsifying the record in so doing. We recognize the principle that brevet rank is real rank; but, so long as the Army is governed by the rule laid down for it by Congress at its last session, we must follow the fashion.

RUSSIA, according to the despatches received by the dailies, bases her announcement to the other powers concerned in the Treaty of Paris on four breaches of the neutrality of the Black Sea. These are: the cruise of the Prince of Wales in that sea, in an English frigate; a similar trip by Sir HENRY BULWER; the appearance of an Austrian squadron at Varna, a Turkish city on the Black Sea, when the Emperor of Austria was there; and lastly, the voyage of the Sultan in a Turkish frigate. The Russian Envoy at Constantinople protested against the last at the time, but without effect. Here are formal acts enough to warrant Russia in throwing off a treaty which has nothing in equity to insure its existence. The agreement wrung by war must be sustained by war, and if England has fear of Russia's encroachments in India, she will not be able to prevent it by imposing absurd restrictions on her European development. There is good prospect that the demands of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF will be decided upon without war; but if they are, it will be by yielding to them to a certain extent at least. It is understood that England, Italy, and Austria, and of course Turkey, array themselves in remonstrance to the course of Russia, and Spain and Denmark may appear on the same side. Austria, however, is as usual divided, the Slavic element sympathizing with Slavic Russia. Prussia appears to have a previous agreement of the let alone kind with the Czar, and England has sent Mr. ODO RUSSELL, whose name has so long been connected with the British diplomatic service in Italy, to Versailles to consult with Count BISMARCK. The result of their conference has not been made public, and it remains to be seen how Mr. RUSSELL, who seems to be regarded by the English press about as Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE was regarded by KINGLAKE, will succeed with the Chancellor of Germany. The latest accounts say that he has been received with especial courtesy, and the fact is regarded in England as a proof that BISMARCK was as much surprised by the Russian note as the other diplomatists; but nothing has been revealed of their conferences.

Of course the question is, Will England fight? Lord GRANVILLE's note appears to have taken his country by surprise, for a more compliant answer was expected from his affable Lordship. But the grave, remonstrant tone of his despatch is evidently liked by the people he represents, and the *Times* is thundering loud against Russia. It cannot be doubted that Lord GRANVILLE returns a very different answer from what he would have returned ten years ago. England has not failed to profit by the lessons of which the world's history for the last decade or two has been so full. We hear a great deal of Russian organization, of Austrian improvement, and of Italian strength; but of the real personal worth of Russian soldiers we know but little. They were steady in the Crimea, and the defence of Sebastopol has gained credit as the years rolled on, and subsequent wars have exhibited the powers of modern means of attack. There must have been improvement to some extent in their drill and tactical disposition, as there has been improvement in their armament. But we are inclined to think that the British army is very far from being what JOHN BULL's public press is fond of declaring it to be—an army without a head, without organization, without preparation for war. Giving the first place to Prussia, as a matter of course, in these days of her triumph, we are inclined to put the army of England in the second rank of the world's armies, as regards efficiency both for home defence and foreign service. England's power of military armament, ability to carry on a long war, and spirit to sustain, it are not surpassed by those of any country in the world. It is hazardous to express an opinion upon a problem in which the value of one element is so nearly unknown as is the Russian side of this question; but we think England would have good reason to look for very considera-

ble successes in the field if she confides the care of her armies to the younger men of energy and genius whom one class of her society always produces. At present she sees herself in a position very like our own in the beginning of our late war, when General SCOTT was at the head of our Army. The days of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE's vigor in the field are past, and if this quarrel ends in war, there will be a chance for some new WELLINGTON to rise.

It cannot be doubted, however, that the Russian note is but the word of command given after long years of preparation. Restrained from rebuilding Sebastopol, a new harbor has been made on the Bug river twenty miles from the Black Sea, and Nikolaieff is far stronger than was ever Sebastopol. Thus the Treaty of Paris is an excellent example of how futile such a document can be. Restraining a great power from the enjoyment of her natural rights, it left her free to make in security every preparation for abrogating it. Absurd in its purpose and weak in its provisions, it is now ready to fall to the ground. There is of course discussion of the way in which the war will be carried on if it comes, and the rather remarkable proposition is advanced that neither belligerent will invade the other's territory. In the solution of this problem Russia has the advantage, for she has nothing to do but to enter into the enjoyment of the privileges she claims; while England, to prevent her, must move a powerful army to a field hundreds of miles away.

But will there be a war? On this side of the water the feeling is that war will be avoided, and that Russia will triumph in a peaceable way. The opinion expressed by us last week that Russia had a right to the navigation of her own waters, whether by armed or merchant ships, proves to be the feeling of the press, and of our public men so far as they have expressed an opinion, and the natural consequence of this position is the expectation that England will give way. According to the latest advices from London, however, it is Russia who shows signs of receding. The firm attitude of Earl GRANVILLE and the evident heartiness with which the English people sustain him, are said, and probably with reason, to have produced a marked effect in St. Petersburg. This is a much healthier state of affairs than that which prevailed before the Crimean war, and there is now little danger that England will "drift" into war. Both countries have manifested such a warlike feeling that each will probably be ready to yield respect to the other's representations.

THE statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1870, which has recently been prepared and published under the direction of Mr. Saville, chief clerk to the Secretary of the Treasury, is a valuable and suggestive document. It presents at a glance the financial history of the Government during the past fifteen years, and shows the wonderful capacity this country has developed for bearing pecuniary burdens such as were imposed upon it during the war. In the first five fiscal years of the fifteen embraced in Mr. Saville's statement, from June 30, 1856, to June 30, 1860, the total net revenue was, in round figures, three hundred millions; during the second five years, from 1860 to 1865, it was eight hundred and four millions; and from 1865 to 1870, twenty-two hundred and thirty-six millions. Thus the average yearly revenue, which was in 1856-'60 sixty millions, rose in 1860-'65 to one hundred and sixty millions, and in 1865-'70 to four hundred and forty-seven millions. The smallest revenue was forty-seven millions, in 1858, and the largest, five hundred and fifty-eight millions, in 1866. The net ordinary expenditures during these several periods were three hundred and forty-four millions in 1856-'60; thirty-four hundred and nineteen millions, or ten times as much, in 1860-'65; and eighteen hundred and eighty-eight millions in 1865-'70. Of these sums were expended for the War Department, in 1856-'60, one hundred and one millions; in 1860-'65, twenty-seven hundred and thirty-nine millions; and in 1865-'70, six hundred and thirty-nine millions. For the Navy Department were expended in the corresponding periods sixty-seven millions, three hundred and twenty-seven millions, and one hundred and forty-two millions; for Indians, eighteen, sixteen, and twenty-two millions; and for pensions, six, twenty-four, and one hundred and seventeen millions. The other civil

and miscellaneous items were, in 1856-'60, one hundred and thirty-eight millions, the same in 1860-'65, and two hundred and fifty-five millions in 1865-'70.

Eight hundred and sixty-one millions have been expended during the fifteen years for interest on the public debt, the annual expenditures on this account rising from a million and one half in 1858 to one hundred and forty-four millions in 1867, and gradually declining from this highest figure to one hundred and twenty-nine millions in 1870. Premiums on loans and purchase of bonds, etc., also appear as an item in the expenditures; but the total amount of thirty-eight millions is offset by a receipt of one hundred and fifty-eight millions from the corresponding source of premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, showing a gain of one hundred and twenty millions to the Treasury. The total receipts from customs during the fifteen years were fifteen hundred and twelve millions, rising from the lowest point, thirty-nine millions, in 1861, to the highest, one hundred and ninety-four millions, in 1870. The total receipts from internal revenue were about the same, rising from thirty-eight millions in 1863, the first year of their collection, to three hundred and nine millions in 1866, and one hundred and eighty-five millions in 1870. The sales of public lands, which amounted in 1856 to nine millions, fell off to one hundred and fifty-two thousand in 1862, and rose again to four millions in 1869, and three and one-third millions in 1870. The total of land sales for the fifteen years is thirty-three millions. The miscellaneous receipts not classified for this period were one hundred and fifty-six millions.

The expenditures for the War Department were, during the year ending June 30, 1870, fifty-eight millions, and for the Navy Department, twenty-two millions, against an average of twenty and a quarter millions for the War Department, and thirteen and a quarter millions for the Navy Department, during the six years preceding the war. This year the expenditures for the War Department will be about double the ante-war figures, and for the Navy Department about one half more. Taking this as a fair average estimate for our peace establishment upon the present scale of prices for manufactures and productions of all kinds, it appears that the total expenditures imposed upon us by the war were nearly or quite forty-five hundred millions, out of a total expenditure by the Government of fifty-six hundred millions during the fifteen years referred to. This includes interest on the public debt incurred in consequence of the war.

THE Bavarian mitrailleuse made its first appearance in action at the taking of Orleans by the Germans, October 10 and 11. According to German papers, its performance was something terrible, and it was used against infantry and cavalry with like effect. Once the "bullet squirt" battery was opposed to a mitrailleuse battery, and the latter after a few rounds was compelled to leave the field beaten in rapidity and accuracy of fire. The easy management and transportation of the guns are especially praised. *Après* of the Bavarians, their losses at Wissembourg, Woerth, Beaumont, and Sedan, as made up from the casualty lists, were 5,129 in all, of whom 823 were killed, and 4,306 wounded.

THE election of a king by the Spaniards, though a few months ago an occurrence sufficiently important to kindle a great war, now passes off with hardly a remark. Spain at length gains the Duke of Aosta, the second son of VICTOR EMANUEL, for her ruler, having transferred her choice from a Teuton to an Italian. The vote was 191 against 120.

WE learn from Troy that a monument has recently been erected in Oakwood Cemetery at that place to the memory of the late General George H. Thomas. It is of the massive sarcophagus style, surmounted by the American eagle, grasping in its talons a facsimile of the sword worn by the General. On the front of the monument is the following inscription in raised letters, encircled by a wreath of oak and laurel:

GEORGE H. THOMAS,  
Major-General U. S. Army,  
Born, Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816.  
Died, San Francisco, Cal., March 23, 1870.



## CHRONICLE OF THE WAR.

SEPTEMBER.

29. The troops around Paris are occupied in forming their camps and counterworks. After so many battles and hard marching, their energies are not unnecessarily pressed. The inhabitants of the villages around the great city seem to have overcome their first terror and begin to return to their homes.

Fall of Strasbourg is known in Tours. The French fleet reaches Cherbourg. Two squadrons remain in the North Sea and the British Channel to protect commerce.

30. Entrance of the German troops into Strasbourg, and thanksgiving service in St. Thomas's Church. Over 500 French officers sign the parole; 50 to 100 accept imprisonment. Number of the captured guns, 1,070; 2,000,000 francs of government property in the bank obtained, 8,000,000 still doubtful; munitions, and especially stores of cloth, very large.

Sortie from Paris. Two divisions commanded by General Vinoy took part. On the wings left from Fort Issy against the German Fifth corps, and right against the Eleventh corps, only demonstrations were made. The principal attack was in the centre from Forts Montrogue and Bièvre, against the Sixth corps. It began at daybreak, and ended with the repulse of the French at 11. Loss of the French, according to German accounts, 1,200 killed and wounded, among them Brigadier-General Guilhem; 300 unwounded prisoners. German losses, 80 dead, about 120 wounded. The following despatch is sent from the King's headquarters:

Early on the 30th strong masses of French troops of the line broke out of Paris against the Sixth army corps. At the same time the advanced troops of the Fifth army corps were attacked by three battalions, while a brigade demonstrated against the Eleventh army corps. After a two hours' fight, in which the enemy suffered very considerable losses, without our reserves having to engage, the enemy withdrew in the greatest haste to the protection of the forts. The losses on this side are not yet known, but are not heavy; by the Eleventh corps, for instance, only 8 men. Many hundred prisoners in our hands.

Siege guns reach the German forces before Paris. Several sorties from Soissons repulsed by three Landwehr battalions. The garrison asked for a truce to bring in their dead and wounded.

The Tours government decrees that all men from twenty-one to forty years of age are to join the Mobile Guards. Those from twenty-one to thirty-five are to remain until discharged by the Minister of War. In order to arm them, the prefects are authorized to disarm the Garde Nationale Sédentaire, and also to seize all hunting and other weapons. The Franches-Tireurs are to be subjected to the same discipline as the Mobile Guards, and to be at the disposal of the Minister of War.

OCTOBER.

1. The General Governor of Alsace makes his headquarters in Strasbourg. A corps composed of reserve troops is forming at Freiburg in Baden for the purpose of crossing the upper Rhine and operating in south-eastern France. A new military bridge is building at Neuenburg, and while that is under construction, part of the troops, among which is the Fourth division under General von Schmeling, crosses on boats without opposition. The troops investing Pfalzbourg are increased to four battalions, and heavy siege guns are sent there from Strasbourg.

Reports from Tours say that 250 battalions of national guards, each battalion consisting of 1,500 men, are under arms in Paris; this makes a force of 375,000 men.

General Ulrich, accepting the parole, returns to France by way of Switzerland and enters Tours, where he is received with great honor.

2. A report from the War Department in the French *Journal Officiel* declares that there are in Paris 280,000 National Guards, 90,000 Mobile Guards, and 20,000 franches-tireurs.

Sortie from Metz on the Thionville road against the Landwehr division. After the fight on September 27, and the burning of La Maxe, the Tenth corps of Kummer's Landwehr division changed its former line of investment, Villers les Plesnois-Ladonchamps La Maxe, to a position leading from Ladonchamps through Les Grandes Tapes to the Moselle, opposite Olgy. October 1 the outposts took up this new position; and, on account of the weakness of the division, the line was shortened by surrendering Villers les Plesnois to the Third corps. Two battalions of Landwehr held the extreme fore posts, north of the Woippy wood, and in the hamlets Bellevue, St. Remy, Les Petites Tapes, and Les Grandes Tapes. In St. Agathe and Ladonchamps there were small detachments; and two battalions occupied the ground between this front line and the line of contravallation Fèves-Semécourt-Amelange-Ferme. In the night of October 2, the sixteen men posted in Ladonchamps were attacked, and thrown back on St. Remy. The company in St. Agathe retreated without a contest also on St. Remy, which next received the attention of the enemy; but it was strengthened by two additional battalions. From 2 to 5 o'clock there was no fighting.

3. At 5 o'clock Bazaine renewed his attack, directing it on St. Remy and Bellevue. Both were stoutly defended, and St. Agathe was reoccupied by the Germans at 7 o'clock. Three German batteries were concentrated on Ladonchamps, but they were themselves the object of such a heavy fire that they withdrew in half an hour with loss. At 11 o'clock the infantry fire ceased; but the artillery kept up its practice at intervals until dark. Towards evening St. Remy and Franclochamps were in flames. The Germans lost 115. On the French side the Guards were in the fight.

4. The sickness in the army about Metz is six per cent. of the troops.

5. The reserve troops continue to cross at Neuenburg, the work being slow because the bridge is not ready.

An armed popular demonstration takes place in Paris, for the second time in a fortnight. The *Journal Officiel*

which gives the news, does not say what the cause or object of the outbreak was.

Admiral Fourichon having resigned his post as Minister of War, it is assumed by Crémieux.

French papers say that the court-martial of General Ulrich has acquitted him, and that the surrender of Strasbourg was decided upon by a council of war held in that fortress, but two voices dissenting.

King's headquarters moved to Versailles.

German troops enter Chartres. The Fourth cavalry division is advancing toward the Loire; fighting between outposts. Sixth cavalry division drives 1,500 Mobile Guards out of Montfort, sixteen miles west from Versailles. Colmar and Mulhouse, on the railway running along the French side of the Rhine, are occupied by German cavalry. Placy-sur-Eure and Vernon, thirty-five miles northwest from Paris, occupied by a strong German detachment.

Engagement at Toury. Report of General Reyau to the Minister of War in Tours:

CHEVILLY, 5th October, 6:05 evening.

To-day, October 5, I left Chevilly with three cavalry brigades and some infantry, taking the direction of Toury. Each brigade had a half-battery attached. Towards 7 o'clock we arrived near Chaussy, a village lying 3-4 kilometres from Toury. The squadron of the Sixth regiment Hussars, which formed the advance guard, surrounded this place, and threw itself upon the fore posts of the enemy, taking at once five prisoners belonging to the King of Bavaria's regiment. The hostile artillery, which numbered ten twelve-pounders, had taken position near Toury. It fired with great accuracy upon our artillery, which consisted of nine four-pounders. The guns of the half-battery of Longueue's brigade were immediately dismounted. Two officers of the Sixth regiment Hussars were killed. Chief of Squadron Loyet and Sub-Lieutenant de Bourgoing were dangerously wounded. Several shells fell among Ressayre's brigade, which was formed

Bombardment of Neuf-Brisach, an old fortress on the Rhine below Mulhouse. It is a strong work, and has a garrison of 5,000 men.

7. A council of seven in Tours replaces Admiral Fourichon as War Minister. It decrees the disbandment of the Franches-tireurs and their embodiment in the Garde Mobile.

German troops are moving on Normandy, and have occupied the wood near Gisors, 40 miles south-east of Rouen.

Strong French columns advanced from Metz towards half past one in the afternoon against Kummer's Landwehr division, the ground fought over being about the same as in the reconnaissance of the 2d. The columns directed themselves against Bellevue, St. Remy, Les Grandes Tapes, and Les Petites Tapes, all of which places were occupied by the Landwehr. A strong reserve force—infantry with two or three batteries—followed by way of Maison Rouge. After a stout resistance the Landwehr were driven out of the towns by three o'clock. Against the advancing columns batteries of the Landwehr division, both on the left bank and in the line Argancy-Olgy-Malroy, were in action, as well as the artillery of the Tenth corps and of Kraatz's division. The fire was especially severe upon the second attacking line, which soon showed signs of breaking up, and at the same time an attack with fresh forces by the way of Les Grandes and Petites Tapes was repulsed. To carry out an offensive resistance to the sortie, General von Voigts-Rhetz had brought his Tenth army corps from the right bank to Amelange. Towards four P. M. a return attack was made for the purpose of recovering the captured villages, which were recaptured at dusk. At the same time troops which had been sent from the line west and southwest of Metz to the assistance of the Landwehr, attacked the wood of Woippy, in the possession of the French, drove the latter out, and advanced to a piece of



in mass. Three men and three horses were killed. In spite of the very well directed fire of the enemy, the advance was continued. The hostile cavalry, which was 400 to 500 strong, and supported by 2,000 infantry, was forced to begin a retreat towards Paris.

We followed them to three or four kilometres beyond Toury. Several shots were exchanged with the enemy, who withdrew in haste. I then ordered the movement to cease, as the troops were very much fatigued. Michel's brigade had marched since midnight, and the other brigades since 3 o'clock in the morning. Neither soldiers nor horses had eaten or drunk in this time. I withdrew to Toury, where I learned that Prince Albert and the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Altenburg, had been there for eight days, and had left Toury at the time of our first attack at 8 o'clock. I took possession here of a drove of cattle, 147 cows and 52 sheep, which had been collected by the enemy, and sent it to Artenay.

As soon as possible I will send you a detailed report upon this affair, in which each one has done his duty.

6. The German troops are busily occupied in turning all the villages, villas, and parks around Paris into defensible positions, behind which they can have free communication, even when within cannon shot of the forts. The latter keep up a steady fire. The French continue to hold Villejuif and its intrenchments, and no attack has been made upon it by the Germans. In a night reconnaissance it was discovered that the French had abandoned the works, and they were held for a few hours, until at daybreak the French advanced again under cover of fire from Fort Bièvre. The village of Vitry, east of Villejuif, is also intrenched by the French, who have covered communications with Fort Ivry, as well as another between Villejuif and Vitry. The Clamart works are continued by the Germans in spite of the fire from Fort Vanvres, and two other large intrenchments are building at Sèvres and St. Cloud.

Gambetta, French Minister of the Interior, leaves Paris in a balloon and reaches Tours.

woods west of Bellevue. Repeated attempts were made by the French troops to regain the villages, but without success. The Germans too had to abandon a projected attack upon Ladonchamps as soon as they discovered the strength of the force which had occupied the place, which is very strong, and defended by wet and dry ditches.

A movement had been made early in the afternoon on the right bank towards the line Malroy-Charly by two batteries and some infantry, but it was repulsed by the battery in position at Charly. A similar demonstration was made at Villers l'Orme, and late in the afternoon there was heavy skirmishing at Villers l'Orme-Nouilly, but the advance of the French was checked by the ten batteries in position there. Towards night the battle ceased at every part of the lines. It has been surmised by the Germans that the object of this sortie, which they term swift in action and stubborn in contest, was to advance the French outposts far enough to obtain forage. Some four hundred light one and two horse wagons followed the French columns. On the left bank some 20,000 men took part in the sortie, among them the two divisions of Guards. The entire German loss was 65 officers and 1,665 men.

In Ablis, south of Paris, a squadron of the Sixteenth Hussars is surprised by Franches-tireurs who had been hidden in the houses, and were aided by the inhabitants. Only 50 hussars escape. The place is burned. Considerable bodies of French troops which had advanced from the Loire are dispersed south of Etampes. A partisan warfare has sprung up in this region, which has given rise to many cavalry fights, and infantry have now been sent forward. Etampes lies on the Paris-Orleans road, twenty-eight miles from Paris. Ablis is fifteen miles west of Etampes.

9. M. Gambetta issues from Tours the following proclamation describing the condition of Paris and the hopes of the French leaders:



"By order of the Republican Government, I have left Paris, to convey to you the hopes of the Parisian people, and the instruction and orders of those who accepted the mission of delivering France from the foreigner."

"For seventeen days Paris has been invested, and offers the spectacle of two millions of men who, forgetting all differences to range themselves round the Republican flag, will disappoint the expectations of the invader, who reckoned upon civil discord. The revolution found Paris without cannon and without arms. Now 400,000 National Guards are armed, 100,000 Mobiles have been summoned, and 60,000 regular troops are assembled. The foundries cast cannon, the women make one million cartridges daily. The National Guards have two mitrailleurs for each battalion. Field pieces are being made for sorties against the besiegers. The forts are manned by marines, and are furnished with marvellous artillery, served by the first gunners in the world. Up till now their fire has prevented the enemy from establishing the smallest work. The *enceinte*, which on the 4th of September had only 500 cannon, has now 3,800, with 400 rounds of ammunition for each. The casting of projectiles continues with ardor. Every one is at the post assigned to him for fighting. The *enceinte* is uninterruptedly covered by the National Guard, who, from morning until night, drill for the war with patriotism and steadiness. The experience of these improvised soldiers increases daily. Behind the *enceinte* there is a third line of defence, formed of barricades, behind which the Parisians are bound to defend the Republic—the genius of street-fighting. All this has been executed with calmness and order by the concurrence and enthusiasm of all. It is not a vain illusion that Paris is impregnable. It cannot be captured nor surprised."

"Two other means remain to the Prussians—sedition and famine. But sedition will not arise, nor famine either. Paris, by placing herself on rations, has enough to defy the enemy for long months, thanks to the provisions which have been accumulated, and will bear restraint and scarcity with manly constancy in order to afford her brothers in the departments time to gather. Such is, without disguise, the state of Paris. This state imposes great duties upon you. The first is to have no other occupation than the war; the second is to accept fraternally the supremacy of the Republican power, emanating from necessity and right, which will serve no ambition. It has no other passion than to rescue France from the abyss into which monarchy has plunged her. This done, the Republic will be founded, sheltered against conspirators and reactionists. Therefore I have the order, without taking into account difficulties or opposition, to remedy, and, although time fails, to make up by activity the shortcomings caused by delay. Men are not wanting. What has failed us has been a decisive resolution, and the consecutive execution of our plans. That which failed us after the shameful capitulation at Sedan was arms. All supplies of this nature had been sent on to Sedan, Metz, and Strasbourg, as if, one would think, the authors of our disaster, by a last criminal combination, had desired at their fall to deprive us of all means of repairing our ruin. Steps have now been taken to obtain rifles and equipments from all parts of the world. Neither workmen nor funds are wanting. We must bring to bear all our resources, which are immense; we must make the provinces shake off their torpor, react against foolish panics, multiply our partisans, offer traps and ambushes to harass the enemy, and inaugurate a national war. The Republic demands the co-operation of all. It will utilize the courage of all its citizens, employ the capabilities of each, and, according to its traditional policy, will make young men its chiefs. Heaven itself will cease to favor our adversaries; the autumn rains will come, and, detained and held in check by the capital, far from their homes, troubled and anxious for the future, the Prussians will be decimated one by one by our arms, by hunger, and by nature."

"No, it is not possible that the genius of France should be forever obscured; it cannot be that a great nation shall let its place in the world be taken from it by an invasion of 500,000 men. Up, then, in a mass, and let us die rather than suffer the shame of dismemberment. In the midst of our disasters we have still the sentiment left of French unity and the indivisibility of the Republic. Paris, surrounded by the enemy, affirms more loudly and more gloriously than ever the immortal device which is dictated to the whole of France: 'Long live the Republic! Long live France! Long live the Republic, one and indivisible.'"

THE English Medical Press and Circular says: "The military persons in our own country who cannot distinguish philanthropy from maudlin sympathy with culprits who are submitted to the punishments set down by the law will, perhaps, think better of the mild discipline to which English military prisoners are subjected, when they compare their treatment with that to which soldiers are submitted in the Prussian army. It appears that, in time of peace, severe arrest consists of confinement in black darkness, with the ground for a bed. Bread and water is the fare in each case. It cannot be ordered for more than five weeks, it being reckoned that longer confinement of the kind is calculated to undermine the constitution. Severe arrest is impracticable in war time in the enemy's country. For it is substituted the punishment of 'tying to a tree.' Two hours on the tree is reckoned equivalent to twenty-four hours' severe arrest, and the maximum of this punishment is also four days. The punishment undoubtedly is severe. The prisoner is tied round the tree by the arms, by the waist, and by the feet, so as to be unable to touch the ground as a support, and his face is turned to the tree that he may see nothing."

It is stated that the German infantry have recently been armed with a new weapon, designed for mountainous and guerilla warfare, which supersedes the light field artillery. It is a small portable field-piece, weighing about 35 lbs., and was tested in the war of 1866. It can be carried by two men, and ten shots a minute can be fired with it. Its range is at least 6,000 paces. Thousands have been distributed to the army.

## COUNT VON MOLTKE.

(From the London Spectator.)

THE immense, and, as it were, self-dependent strength of the Prussian monarchy is shown in nothing so clearly as in the way the Hohenzollerns have maintained the tradition of thriftiness in the bestowal of rewards. They have never had to buy anybody. From first to last, from the first King to the first Emperor, the sovereigns of Prussia have been exceptionally independent within their dominions—have been as individuals wealthy, and have followed a bold, far-reaching, and ambitious line of policy. With territories little larger than Holland, and a country far less rich, they claimed and maintained a position among the mightiest potentates of the world, resented the faintest slight to an ambassador, and scarcely acknowledged precedence even in the Emperor of Germany. They have occupied precisely the position which tempts men to spend most lavishly, yet they have maintained for 150 years, through six generations—in their official policy as in their household management—a tradition of thrift, pushed often to cheese-paring parsimony. One man in the line was a kind of Northern Bourbon, wasting wealth in sterile magnificence and coarse voluptuousness; but he did not break the tradition, and to this hour the Hohenzollerns are served better than any princes of Europe, and give their servants smaller rewards. Nobody in Prussia is paid anything like the worth of his work. The whole aristocracy is drawn into the army by salaries which would disgust English bank clerks, while the élite of the cultivated, men usually without means, are formed into an effective bureaucracy, and paid less than English clergymen. A general is paid like an English captain, and a prefect like a superior clerk, while the majority of the bureaucracy, which initiates and directs and moderates all things in Prussia, which governs in the highest sense of that misused word, are compelled to practise an economy which English dissenting ministers or Scotch schoolmasters would deem painful. A rigid, unsparing economy pervades every department, and has so penetrated officials as to become a kind of point of honor, as if waste or even expensiveness were in themselves just a little discreditable. To this hour, the King, who has become by successive accretions of wealth one of the richest princes in Europe—perhaps the richest in personal income—thinks it no shame to send to a city in distress which he keenly desires to conciliate 5,000 thalers, or £750, and would feel genuine surprise if informed that the sum was not very great. In the midst of incessant battles with Parliament for money, the Schloss treasury—£7,000,000—has never been touched, except for war, and the State commences a grand campaign, the greatest of our century, with a loan which London would take up at a bite and forget in a day. The extra amount of public money expended as yet in this war by Germany is not £20,000,000; and though £16,000,000 more were recently asked for, the departments have found time to reduce the demand to twelve. Part of this economy is due, no doubt, to the practice of levying requisitions, taught by the first Napoleon to Germany; but its main support is a thrift so determined that the plunderers have given up the game in despair, and, as a Prussian official once said to the writer, "Our Treasury is not afraid even of a dock-yard." This rigor not only continues under the present administration, but is slightly intensified, "many small peculations having been suppressed," and pushed in some departments almost into cruelty. The Prussian hospital service, for example, is penurious to an unjust degree. There are not enough surgeons; no comforts are allowed, not even hospital clothes, men with broken limbs still wearing their cheap rough uniforms. Quinine, chloral, good wine, everything that costs money, is always, the international surgeons report, wanting, and the disuse of chloroform is partly due to a dislike for an expense which a little more "fortitude" in the victims of war would render needless. No general, however high, makes a fortune. Baron von Dreyse receives a modest wage, and we doubt if Sir Joseph Whitworth would reckon Krupp as rich. The State in Prussia accepts your services, it does not buy them; and yet those services are exceptionally well rendered. There is not, so far as we know, an instance in Prussian history of a State servant having been rewarded as Marlborough was, or Wellington, or even Lord Hardinge or Lord Dalhousie. A sum was voted after Sadowa to the King to distribute among his highest servants; but Count Bismarck, who had given Prussia the supremacy of Germany, received only an estate large indeed in acreage, but not worth £50,000 in open market; and Baron von Moltke still less a sum, if we remember rightly, about £15,000. Nor is this charriness of money made up by any lavishness of honors or carelessness in social discipline. The King is in the last resort master of every man, and accounts have been published, obviously correct, of the great Chancellor's dangers from a group of legitimist old ladies, who constantly by their influence with the King thwarted his best-laid plans. If the world is not utterly misinformed, he has had to resign once or twice, and even now he remains just what he was, Count Bismarck Schönhofen, master in one way of the world, but hopelessly unable to contend with the stern old officer who is indebted to him for supremacy in Europe, for a position which fulfils the dreams of German legend-makers, and might make Frederick the Great leap under his stone shroud with exultation—chief among the statesmen of Europe, but still the "faithful servant of my august" and not very intellectual "master." It was widely rumored after Sadowa that Count Bismarck would receive the little enclave which is still, we believe, kept in some way separate from Prussia, and would be Duke of Lauenburg; but Prussians only smiled at the report. He serves the Hohenzollerns, they said, not Napoleon; and so it proved. Honor enough to him that the King accepts his advice. The routine observed towards the Chancellor is intelligible, for after all he only makes history; but we confess, fully as we had recognized the policy of the great German dynasty in this matter of rewards, the cold thrift of honor as well as money which makes every star so valuable, we have felt a faint surprise at the measure

meted out to von Moltke. He wins campaigns. He is the greatest in the field which the King best knows. The precise place which General von Moltke will hold in military history is still perhaps uncertain. He has never yet, either in 1864, or in 1866, or in 1870, been opposed to a reasonably good tactician, an equal army, or a formidable strategist. Beating the Danes, when they had only muskets, was poor work; and Benedek, perhaps hampered by secret instructions, proved but a feeble opponent; while in France he has never met a strategist of any sort, and only once a general. We rather think, writing only as observant civilians, that on that occasion he was defeated, and that August 16 should be credited to Marshal Bazaine, who, had he had but powder, would have retained the honors of the day. But generalship must be judged by its results, and judging by results, no sovereign ever had such a servant as General von Moltke, who, having first reorganized an army in which no soldier had ever seen a shot fired, having formed a school of generals and remade the scientific services, so guided that army as in a campaign of seven weeks to strike down the Austrian Empire, and then in a campaign of three months to subjugate the greatest of military monarchies. So far as close and scientific observers can detect, General von Moltke has been in this tremendous campaign the providence of the German army, has planned everything, foreseen everything, has never thrown away a life, and never missed a spring. His single brain has been worth a hundred thousand men, worth all Napoleon was to the French army, and on his seventieth birthday the King of Prussia makes his mighty general a count, promotes him one step in the social hierarchy, as it were in recognition *en passant* of sound advice lent to him—the King—in his management of the war. A few days afterwards he makes two princes of his own blood, who doubtless have fought well and succeeded, but who are nevertheless only efficient instruments in von Moltke's hands, field-marsals, the superiors in the military hierarchy of the genius who has led them to victory and empire. In that realm of thought which of all others he understands, in the very moment of supreme triumph, with his whole soul subjected to the advice which yet he will not reward, the greatest prince in the world coldly and deliberately prefers to the claim of genius that of blood, and signifies to mankind that if his generals master earth, they remain his family servants still.

There is something galling to men who believe that the tools should go to the workmen in such a distribution of honor; but while we protest, we are not blind to the strength manifest in such acts. They show that the terrible weakness of all new governments, the necessity of buying support, is absent from the Prussian monarchy. The State, and the King as its representative, have no need to conciliate any individual, not even the man who seems to work out victory as if it were a problem in the calculus. He is bidden to work it out, and what higher inducement could there be? Had a republic employed von Moltke, it must have dreaded his ambition. Had he served Napoleon, Napoleon must have loaded him down with honors, and wealth, and territories, have filled him fat with spoil to bind him to his side, and even then must have dreaded in him a rival, a foe, or a successor. The King quietly admires and trusts. He has no need to bribe. He can be endangered by no rival, threatened by no enmity, undermined by no individual opponent. He is there, master by right of birth, in victory as in defeat too strong for even the semblance of hostility; as far beyond assault as if his power were self-derived, able to acknowledge aid, or to reward high service, or to abstain from rewarding them, and sure, whichever he does, to be held to have acted as became a King. If he hangs up his worn-out sword in the place of honor, lo! what a gracious King; if he flings it away, lo! what a master of the severest statecraft. Von Moltke has done his duty, and what can King say more? It is difficult to read of this countship without a slight feeling of contempt for such niggardliness in the bestowal even of honors, or without a deep respect for the organization which is so strong that it need scarce be just to a soldier at whose name the fighting world grows pale.

## AN Ohio paper tells the following:

William Bache, a private in the U. S. Army at Newport barracks, was tried as a deserter, and condemned to one year's imprisonment at hard labor. The same evening he had been sent down with others to the edge of the Licking river to assist in the filling of the tubs, on which the garrison is now dependent for its water supply, armed sentinels, as usual, accompanying the party. A moment after reaching the river bank, Bache plunged headlong into the stream, and began swimming for the opposite shore. The sentinels fired hastily and carelessly, and missed the strong swimmer, who rapidly widened the distance between himself and danger. The guard rushed to the scene upon hearing the firing, but when they were prepared to open fire upon the deserter, the latter was about 800 yards up stream, and well away toward the Covington shore. When the guard opened fire there was a rattle of musketry like that coming from a skirmish line, and the bullets fell thick and fast around the head of the swimmer.

The excitement at this moment was intense. Both banks of the river were crowded with people assembled to hear the music of the band at parade and witness the military display, little expecting to be present at a shooting trial in which the target was a human life.

The sympathy of the people seemed to be with the deserter; and many a heart beat hard and fast as Bache reached the shore unhurt, rose erect, and paused exhausted, or, perhaps, with a wonderful presence of mind that saved his life. Certain is it that the slightest movement toward further escape would have been the signal for his death, for twenty muskets had the range of his body, now wholly exposed to the fire.

At the command of the officer of the day, the guard ceased firing, but kept their mark covered, while the detail of four men went over in a skiff and recaptured the desperate prisoner, who was taken back and placed in irons.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**MEMBERSHIP IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—The excuses frequently offered by young men for not joining the National Guard is that it costs too much, and that they cannot afford the time, etc. Yet these young men spend many dollars during the year to much less profit, and never appear to think that devotion to billiards or to dissipation of various sorts would only be a tax on their purse or time. It is true a member of the National Guard incurs fines for non-performance of duties, but where so little time is demanded there is little or no excuse for not complying with the simple requirements of the service. The most serious drawback to the National Guard service is due to the association with it of those who join the ranks for purely personal reasons or those who join without a thought as to the responsibilities incurred or the duties required for the full term of seven years. Both these classes soon tire of the novelty of the service, neglect their duties by degrees, and eventually become strangers to the drill-room. The fines they incur are allowed to go by default until the amount, if not put in the hands of a responsible and faithful marshal for collection, increase frequently beyond power of payment, and imprisonment and expulsion follow with their usual consequences. These men naturally lose all regard for the service, and use their influence in preventing others from joining its ranks. In years past these disreputable members laughed at the law, and generally managed to evade its clutches by compromising with the marshal, who usually returned the warrants endorsed "not found." After a few returns of this character these members are reported among the missing, and eventually "dropped" or virtually expelled from the command. All this consequently had an unhealthy influence on the National Guard, retarding enlistment, and materially affecting sound membership in every organization. Of late years the service has gradually rid itself of a portion of these unworthy members, and although by so doing it has reduced its numerical strength on paper, yet it has greatly added to its real effectiveness. We have now in the First and Second divisions marshals who understand the law, and enforce its provisions. One of these, Captain Luebuscher, has become famous for honesty and faithfulness. The "hardships" of the members who are thus vigorously held to their legal obligations are often paraded in print, and the intervention of the civil courts has again and again been invoked in behalf of complainers. The decisions of these courts have tended to make delinquent members more bold, and have exercised an influence on non-members of the National Guard not at all salutary. If, however, all citizens understood the law, and the simple conditions, expense, and requirements of the service, few would exhibit sympathy or offer excuse for these unfaithful members. The natural supposition has always been that a man joined the National Guard from patriotism, or to gain pleasant associations, exercise, or from general love of excitement, beside a certain military spirit. When he joins he is supposed, likewise, to have fully comprehended the costs and the requirements of good order and discipline. If he has not this preliminary knowledge then the recruiting committee has failed to properly perform its duty. The actual costs of joining a militia organization, the average time, and services required, all this should be fully explained to the inquiring novitiate before enlistment. That this is but rarely done is a fact known to everybody familiar with our State military service. A young man enters the ranks of the National Guard, inspired thereto by some sudden impulse, or oftener through an easy yielding to the persuasion of a personal friend. He does not stop to consider, in his enthusiasm or good-fellowship, that his enlistment means not merely stripes and buttons, but also seven years of actual service under orders with penalties for disobedience or careless performance. Naturally the eager recruiting officer makes light of these requirements or prudently omits to even mention them; and if recruiting is especially dull and he especially eager, he may go so far as to gloss the truth up to the very verge of lying. And then an evil day comes when the fancy recruit finds that enlistment in the National Guard is not all fun, but a pledge of service and obedience sometimes quite arduous. Now suppose the recruiting committee adopt fair and open means for obtaining their recruits, and give up the spider-fly method. Will there not then be less after complaint? Let them have printed small cards for general circulation among the members, fairly presenting the duties expected and the advantages to be gained from and by those joining their respective commands. The question of expense is an important one. Let this be truthfully stated so that there need be no doubt. Of course the first cost in one organization differs from that in another, but after that has been paid there is but little difference between regiments. Let the recruit, in fact, know just what he is to get, what it costs, and then let him decide. Among those regiments which have adopted the full-dress uniform the first cost of joining is, of course, higher than in the others, but the relative prices of these additionally expensive uniforms averages about the same, and the uniform gives the organization its classification to a certain degree. These full dress uniforms—let us say frankly and explicitly—cost from \$30 to \$40, sometimes a little less and sometimes a little above these figures. Different but judicious methods are adopted by the various commands for paying for these uniforms, so that new members really experience very little trouble on this head. This expense accomplished, the re-

cruit may be said to have crossed the Rubicon. Then comes his monthly dues—say \$15 per year (which amount is rarely exceeded, and is sometimes less); his company drills one evening of the week during the period from October to May; then half a dozen battalion drills during the same period; and perhaps three or four street parades during the year. So a member is actually required to give only the most convenient portion of one month's time during a year. Independent or volunteer parades of course are not included in this calculation, for they are more numerous with some organizations than others, and are generally undertaken by common consent. A strict and proper attention to the regular duties is required, or a penalty of from \$3 to \$6 is incurred, which must be paid, or an acceptable excuse rendered at the proper court before which the delinquent is ordered. Now who can reasonably call the State service arduous and expensive? And yet foolish people do so cry, and the renegades and unfaithful expect and get public sympathy in their shirking; and too frequently, we are sorry to say, the newspapers hasten to take their side. The National Guard, as now organized, is better than before the war, during which period its efficiency was well tested. It was the West Point of the Volunteer Army, and its services in the field can never be too highly appreciated by the Government and the people. We hope to see its ranks kept well filled, and its efficiency aided by the State more liberally, and the public more sympathetic, but this will not be until press and people understand that a military system is nothing without strict obedience and accountability.

**SECOND DIVISION.**—The following are the returns of the muster of the troop and batteries attached to these headquarters, as rendered by the division inspector, Colonel Henry T. Chapman, Jr.: Battery A, First Lieutenant P. A. Steuben commanding—Present, 42; absent, 18; total, 60. Battery B, Captain Philip Wackerman—Present, 57; absent, 13; total, 70. Separate Troop C, Captain McCarthy—Present, 55; absent, 42; total, 97. These commands at the present time are in better condition than at any other period of their existence. The disbandment of regimental and battalion organizations, and forming therefrom independent troops and batteries, has worked admirably. A contemporary makes the erroneous statement that "Major-General Woodward appoints a chief of artillery on his staff, to take care of four howitzers," following up the apparently intended slur on the commander and the staff officer with the remark that the latter officer "ought to be helped." We would advise the writer of the above quoted remarks to post himself a little before publishing such detrimental statements. The appointment of Colonel Beebe as chief of artillery was made, in fact, at least a year ago, but only announced in orders recently. He has rendered good service since his appointment in superintending the drilling and reorganization of the batteries of the division, which number, since the reduction, one howitzer and two mounted batteries, with a strength of some 300 men and at least 16 guns, according to the last inspection returns.

**UPTON'S TACTICS FOR NON-MILITARY BODIES.**—Messrs. D. Appleton & Company, New York, have issued a small volume, prepared by Brevet Major-General Upton, U. S. Army, adapted to instruction in tactics of political associations, police forces, and fire organizations, Masonic, Odd Fellows, and other civic societies. The book, of course, is a compilation from the infantry tactics of the Army and militia now in vogue, and contains one hundred and sixty pages, 12mo, or the same size as Upton's Tactics. A book of this size, containing as it does, liberal extracts from the school of the company and battalion, seems altogether too complicated for non-military bodies such as political associations or societies having no suitable room for drilling. To reduce these bodies to anything like military precision would require much practice. Without this very little can be accomplished in this line, except where these associations are composed of men at one time attached to the military service, such as the Grand Army of the Republic, or similar organizations having a military foundation. Even in these instances a room or some place for practice is essential. A book of this general character has undoubtedly long been needed, and this one will be found useful; but it would have been more useful if it could have been simplified and reduced in size. In the preface General Upton says, indeed, that "in preparing it the first question to be decided was its size. A few pages might easily convey all the information for impromptu processions; but this would not suffice for general purposes. For political associations, the police forces of our large cities, fire organizations, Masons, Odd Fellows, temperance, and other permanent societies which frequently have to parade and perform long marches, a complete system of instruction is desirable." The book is well arranged, and neatly bound. It has been adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic, and its general theory will undoubtedly become the basis of all permanent civic organizations.

**TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—It is announced to this command in General Orders that the temporary use of the large drill room of the armory has been granted by the board of officers to certain charitable institutions for the purpose of holding fairs therein. Until the drill-room is again at the disposal of the regiment, company drills will be held in the gymnasium or in the company rooms, special attention being given by company commanders to instruction in the manual of arms. Tickets of admission to the armory will be issued to each company commander for distribution among

the members of his company. The muskets of every company must each be numbered and marked with the company letter. Upon being so instructed, the armorer will mark the muskets with the requisite numbers free of charge, or will, at a small cost, affix a brass plate upon each musket, with the letter and number engraved thereon. A regimental court-martial for the trial of officers, delinquencies and deficiencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the regiment convened at the armory on the 16th inst. Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Camp was president. Among those ordered to appear before this court was Drum-Major Strube, who was placed under arrest for insubordination, on the occasion of the regiment's parade with the division at Prospect Park parade grounds on the 28th ult. The cause of the insubordination and arrest was relative to the appointment of the brigade drum-major on that occasion.

**ELEVENTH INFANTRY.**—A Court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies in this regiment is ordered, the court to consist of Major R. W. Obermann as president. It will convene at the armory, corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, on Wednesday, December 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. Colonel Funk has received his commission, Lieutenant-Colonel Unbekant has resigned, and Captain Oberman has been elected major. The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Unbekant is to be regretted at the present time. The election of Major Oberman is most excellent, and we trust the Eleventh will succeed, as it undoubtedly will, under the new order of things.

The several companies of this regiment are directed to assemble at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, for wing drills, in fatigue dress, gray trousers, white gloves, and with side arms only, as follows: Right wing, December 2, 1870, January 20 and March 3, 1871; left wing, December 8, 1870, February 3 and March 7, 1871. Field and staff will report to the senior officer present ten minutes before formation. Non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to the adjutant ten minutes before formation. Company drills are ordered at the regimental armory, each month, at 8 o'clock P. M., as follows: Companies A, first and third Fridays; B, first and third Thursdays; C, second and fourth Fridays; D, second and fourth Wednesdays; E, first and third Wednesdays; F, first and third Tuesdays; G, second and fourth Thursdays; H, second and fourth Tuesdays; I, second and fourth Mondays; K, first and third Mondays. Company commanders will report all absentees to regimental headquarters within forty-eight hours after each drill, with full name and address.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—This command is directed to assemble, in fatigue uniform, at the armory, for drill and instruction by divisions as follows: Companies B and D, on December 5; Companies A and F, on December 6; Companies G and I, on December 7 and 14; Companies C and H, on December 1 and 8; Companies E and K, on December 2 and 9—all at 8 o'clock P. M. Each of the foregoing drills will be under command of the lieutenant-colonel or major, who are directed to divide the duty as they may themselves arrange. They are also directed to give their especial attention to the securing of entire uniformity, and greater precision throughout the command in the "manual of arms." The attention of the lieutenant-colonel and major is respectfully directed to paragraph 1 General Orders No. 4, series of 1867, and paragraph 7 General Orders No. 1, series of 1868, under which they will immediately resume action, and carefully supervise the weekly drills of the several companies of the right and left wings respectively. The following extract from paragraph 7, General Orders No. 1, series of 1868, is republished for the information of this command:

In consequence of the frequent necessity for field officers to attend at regimental headquarters they would be seriously inconvenienced if required to appear in uniform upon all occasions, yet the necessity for their frequent presence is unquestionable; therefore it is hereby ordered that the field officers of this command will be considered on duty, and will be obeyed accordingly, whenever they are present in citizen's dress at, near, or within the building used by this regiment as an armory unless otherwise ordered.

Dr. J. Fred Moore has been appointed surgeon, vice Baldwin, term expired.

**TWELFTH INFANTRY.**—Drills by wing of this regiment were held on the evenings of the 14th and 17th instant, at the State Arsenal, the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major being present. At the drill of the right wing, comprising companies C, G, E, H, and K, the battalion was divided into four commands of twelve files front, companies C and H being consolidated for this purpose. The movements were generally fair in their execution, particular attention being given to the alignments, a practice inaugurated by Colonel Ward, with good results. We frequently noticed during the drill that the step of the officer commanding the right company was at least 120 to the minute. At the formation Adjutant Murphy, whom we have so often praised, became confused relative to the proper position of the colors, placing them in the third instead of the second company. The error was so evident that the adjutant was prompt in its correction, but in so doing marred the entire formation. Considering that Adjutant Murphy has formed the Twelfth for at least one hundred times to our knowledge, we think there was no reasonable excuse for this mistake. At the left wing drill, comprising Companies A, B, D, F, and I, the battalion was divided similarly to the right wing, by the consolidation of Companies A and D. The movements executed were the same as those of the right wing, but not quite up to its standard. At



one time during the execution of the manual while in line, the commandant of the second company failed to drop the point of his sword at "order arms," and to bring it to the position of "parade rest" when the battalion was brought to that position. The movements by left and right were equally well executed, and the entire drill satisfactory to all concerned. In conclusion, we would recommend more attention on the part of the sergeant-major, but perhaps his ill health has something to do with this inattention. Right General Guide W. R. Gallagher has been promoted regimental quartermaster-sergeant. We trust he will fill this position, as usual, well.

**FIRST DIVISION.**—The following list of rosters, reports, returns, etc., required under the Military Code, General Regulations, and existing orders, has been published in a circular from these headquarters:

**BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.**

- 1st. A return of the names, ranks, and residences of all officers to these headquarters on or before the 1st day of June, annually.—Par. 495, G. R.
- 2d. A certified report containing the names and residences of all new officers and members, and the names of all those who shall have resigned, been dismissed, expelled, or who shall have ceased or neglected to perform the full duties required by law, since last report, to these headquarters annually, between the 20th and 25th days of September.—Section 31, chapter 539, Laws of 1870, as promulgated in General Orders No. 3, division headquarters, series 1870.
- 3d. A report of evolutions practised during each year, to accompany similar reports from regimental commandants to General Headquarters annually, on or before December 1.—Par. 527, G. R.
- 4th. A statement of amount of moneys received for computations and fines, and amount expended, to General Headquarters, by brigade commandants as presidents of board of auditors, annually, on or before December 1.—Par. 708, G. R.
- 5th. A report of all courts-martial ordered by brigade commandants (other than those for trial of delinquencies) to Judge-Advocate-General, annually, on or before December 1.—Par. 840, G. R.
- 6th. A roster of all commissioned officers, to these headquarters annually, on or before December 1.—(Hereby ordered under section 37, M. C.)
- 7th. A report of the inspections and reviews, to the Adjutant-General, within thirty days after each annual inspection.—Sec. 153, M. C.
- 8th. Two copies of the muster and inspection returns, as made to the brigade inspector, one to the Adjutant-General and the other to the Inspector-General, immediately after annual inspection.—Sec. 152, M. C., and one copy to these headquarters (hereby ordered).
- 9th. A report of officers and enlisted men present and absent, to these headquarters, within ten days after each division or brigade parade or annual inspection (on the form furnished).—Circular November 19, 1869, headquarters First division.
- 10th. A report containing the names of all officers absent during each year from any parade, drill, encampment, or meeting for instruction ordered by division commander, to division headquarters annually, on or before January 15.—Sec. 235, M. C.

**REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.**

- 1st. A semi-annual return of all discharges granted, to the Adjutant-General on the first day of January and July.—Sec. 253, M. C.
- 2d. A return of all officers absent from any parade, encampment, drill, or meeting for instruction held during each year ending on the 31st day of December, to brigade headquarters, by adjutants of regiments, annually, on or before January 10.—Sec. 235, M. C.
- 3d. A special return (on the prescribed form) to the Adjutant-General annually, on or before May 1.—Par. 668, G. R.
- 4th. A return of the names and residences of all officers and non-commissioned staff officers to brigade headquarters annually, on or before May 20.—Par. 495, G. R.
- 5th. A return of clothing, quartermaster's stores, camp and garrison equipage, ordnance, and ordnance stores, to the Chief of Ordnance and Quartermaster-General annually, during the month of September.—Sec. 5, chap. 612, Laws of 1865.
- 6th. A return of all field and staff officers, non-commissioned staff officers, and musicians, present and absent, to brigade inspector, within twenty days after each annual inspection.—Sec. 150, M. C., and par. 672, G. R.
- 7th. A report of the condition and number of arms and equipments, etc., to the Chief of Ordnance, by regimental quartermasters annually, on or before November 1.—Par. 868, G. R.
- 8th. A statement of manœuvres practised during the year, to brigade headquarters annually, between November 1 and 15.—Par. 527, G. R.
- 9th. A roll giving name and description of all enlisted men who, during each year preceding December 1, shall have paraded at least seven different times (four of which shall have been by regiment, battalion, or company), to the Adjutant-General annually, during the month of December and prior to the 15th day thereof.—Sec. 113, M. C.

**COMPANY COMMANDANTS.**

- 1st. A semi-annual return of all discharges granted, to the Adjutant-General, by the commandants of separate troops, batteries, and companies, on the first day of January and July.—Sec. 253, M. C.
- 2d. A return of the names of all commissioned officers absent from any parade, encampment, drill, or meeting for instruction held during each year ending on the 31st day of December, to the next superior in command, by the commandants of separate troops, batteries, or companies, on or before January 5, annually.—Sec. 235, M. C.
- 3d. A special return (on the prescribed form) to the next superior in command annually, on or before April 1.—Par. 669, G. R.
- 4th. A return containing the names of all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and uniformed privates, to the next superior in command, on or before the 1st of June annually.—Par. 496, G. R.
- 5th. A report of the names and residences of all new members, and of the names of all members who shall have resigned, or been expelled, or who shall have ceased or neglected to perform the full duties and services required by law, to the Commissioners of Jurors annually, between the 20th day of September and the 1st day of October.—Sec. 31,

chap. 539, Laws of 1870, as promulgated in General Orders No. 3, headquarters First division N. G. S. N. Y., 1870.

6th. A return of clothing, quartermaster's stores, camp and garrison equipage, ordnance and ordnance stores, to the Chief of Ordnance and Quartermaster-General, by the commandants of separate troops, batteries, and companies, annually, during the month of September.—Sec. 5, chap. 612, Laws of 1865.

7th. An annual statement of the particular manœuvres practised during the year, to the next superior in command, by the commandants of separate troops, batteries, and companies, between the 1st and 15th of November.—(Hereby ordered under par. 527, G. R.)

8th. A roster of all commissioned officers, to the next superior in command, by the commandants of separate troops, batteries, and companies, annually on the 1st of December.—(Hereby ordered under sec. 37, M. C.)

9th. A roll giving name and description of all non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who, during each year preceding the 1st day of December, shall have paraded at least seven different times (four of which parades shall have been by regiment, battalion, or company), to the Adjutant-General, by the commandants of separate troops, batteries, and companies, between the 1st and 15th day of December, annually.—Sec. 113, M. C.

10th. A return showing the number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, present on parade and absent therefrom, the uniforms, arms, and equipments inspected, the number of uniforms belonging to the company, and the arms and equipments in its possession, to the inspector at the annual inspection and muster.—Sec. 149, M. C.

11th. Muster rolls to be delivered to the inspector one week prior to the day of inspection.—Subdivision 3 of par. 23 of General Orders No. 21, General Headquarters, series 1868.

12th. A report of officers and members present and absent at each division or brigade parade, to the next superior in command, by the commandants of troops, batteries, and companies, within five days thereafter.—(Under Circular November 19, 1869, division headquarters.)

13th. A return of all officers absent from any parade, drill, encampment, or meeting for instruction, to the next superior in command, by the commandants of troops, batteries, and companies, annually, on or before the 5th day of January.—Sec. 235, M. C.

14th. A report of members liable to be dropped, to the next superior in command, by the commandants of troops, batteries, and companies, at least three weeks before the annual muster.—Par. 6, General Orders No. 18, General Headquarters, series 1868.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**

On a recent Saturday afternoon, Lieutenant James C. Abrams, Corporal E. L. Nicoll, and Private Eugene Post, all of the Eighth Company, Seventh Infantry, accepted an invitation from Lieutenant Post, U. S. Army, stationed at West Point, to visit him. Every moment was delightfully employed, and they came away Sunday evening feeling exceedingly pleased with their visit, and much indebted to Lieutenants Post, Greenough, and King, for the many courtesies extended to them during their short stay.....The Twenty-second will hold its annual reception on the 9th of January at the Academy of Music. It will be a complimentary or subscription affair, the expenses being entirely subscribed for by the regiment. No tickets will be for sale.....Candidates are constantly looking up for the vacant position of commissary of ordnance on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief. Perhaps all those thus far mentioned may be disappointed. ....The chaplain of the Thirteenth, the talented and genial Dr. Carroll, was recently visited by the members of Company A, Captain Lefferts, at his residence in Brooklyn. The members appeared in full dress uniform, took with them a portion of the regimental band, and were handsomely entertained. During the evening the chaplain was made the recipient of an elegant regimental pin, the gift of the company. We learn that it is the desire of the chaplain to become acquainted with every member of the regiment, and to welcome them at his residence. The Doctor is an enthusiastic chaplain, and decidedly popular in the regiment.....The energetic quartermaster of the Twenty-second, Mr. William C. Rogers, has returned from California, prepared again to "smile on the members." Perhaps we are in error when applying the title of quartermaster to Mr. Rogers, for he claims to have resigned, and we announced this fact some time since. But the resignation, we think, has never been forwarded or accepted, and it is alleged, will not be if the members can prevent it, for he is one of the "shining lights" of the "Two Two.".....Mr. Daniel Edwards, the armorer of the Seventh, has prepared an improvement for the Remington breech-loader. It has been or will be submitted to the patentees.....Thanksgiving or something has rendered military matters unusually dull this week. But few battalion drills have been ordered thus far in the different commands, and there seems a general feeling in the various regiments towards a uniformity in the manual of arms. The Twelfth thus far is ahead in battalion drills, having held this season at least half a dozen at the State Arsenal, and at each drill has shown manifest improvement. This command and its officers are working with a purpose which will eventually surprise the public.....The Eighth Infantry assembled at its armory (Grand street) on the evening of the 17th inst., for a full dress inspection. The Eighth was about the last command to adopt a full dress uniform, but nevertheless, on this evening, it made a good exhibition relative to numbers, and its general appearance was vastly improved. After a dress parade the regiment made a short parade through the streets, attracting considerable attention. Colonel Scott is working quietly with his command, and with evident success. We trust the regiment will take possession of its new armory ere long.....The funeral of the late Captain E. S. Henry, late of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh U. S. Volunteers, and member of the Veteran Corps of the Seventh N. G., was attended by the members of both these organizations on Saturday last.

**RESIGNATIONS.**

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief:

Twenty-fifth Infantry—William Reichert, first lieutenant, October 6. Sixth Infantry—Nelson G. Peterson, second lieutenant, October 6. Eighty-sixth Infantry—C. W. Bouton, first lieutenant, October 6. Third Cavalry—John J. Schacht, captain, October 6. Sixty-ninth Infantry—P. A. Hargous, lieutenant-colonel, October 6; John Stacom, captain, October 13; Thomas G. Flannery, first lieutenant, October 13. Ninety-sixth Infantry—John Meyer, first lieutenant, October 13; Nicholas Muller, quartermaster, October 13. Sixty-fifth Infantry—P. L. Sonneck, surgeon, October 13. Forty-seventh Infantry—David P. Watkins, first lieutenant, October 14. Twenty-third Infantry—Arthur J. Metz, captain, October 14. Sevent-fourth Infantry—O. F. Richards, captain, October 15; Frank Nagel, captain, October 15. First Cavalry—Herman H. Wulbers, second lieutenant, October 20; Jacob Lang, second lieutenant, October 21. Eleventh Infantry—Geo. Nehrbas, captain, October 21; H. G. Schambach, adjutant, October 21.

**MARSHAL BAZAINE AND HIS ACCUSERS.**

THE conduct of Marshal Bazaine while commanding the army of the Rhine has been the subject of several communications to the French and Belgian journals. The case of his accusers is placed in its most authoritative form in a report dated October 28, and addressed to the French government by E. de Valcourt, an officer of the Mobile Guard, attached at the general headquarters of the army of the Rhine. This report is divided into two parts, the first relating to the military, and the second to the political question.

The following is an extract from the second part: "As early as the 20th of October an order of the day was read to the officers, announcing to them that a treaty of peace was about to be concluded between France and Prussia; that the Empress Regent was to be restored to power, and would join the army with her son; lastly, that the army itself would be ordered to march on the rebellious cities, would subdue them, and protect the meeting of the former Chambers at Toulouse; and that these Chambers would ratify the treaty of peace concluded with the Prussians—a treaty the conditions of which, as will be readily understood, were not communicated to the soldiers.

"Unfortunately for Bazaine's plan, the adhesion of King William's government was less certain than it was at first believed to be. Bazaine wishing to surrender the army, and not the fortress, over which he had only a restricted power, General Coffinière being then the superior commander, Prince Frederick Charles declared at last that he declined all arrangement on such terms, and that he would only accept a double capitulation, comprising both the army of the Rhine, that is, 100,000 men ready for immediate action, and the city and fortress of Metz.

"On the 21st the news arrived of the failure of the *pourparlers*; on the morning of the next day Marshal Bazaine attempted, for the first time, to communicate with the Government of the National Defence, the existence of which until then he had never acknowledged."

The conclusions of the report are these: "To recapitulate Marshal Bazaine's conduct during the two months and a half which have elapsed from the battle of the 18th of August (Saint Privat) till now, founding our statements on the above-mentioned facts, we shall say:

"1. That the Marshal, since the 18th of August, never attempted any sortie of a serious character, and that his attempts to attack the Prussian lines were made only in order that they might afterward serve to his country and in history as excuses for his conduct.

"2. That the Marshal would not attempt a supreme effort which, even in case of a success, would have greatly disorganized his splendid army, and which would no longer have allowed him, the commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, to be the arbitrator of the political destinies of France.

"3. These considerations also explain why the Marshal never consented to recognize the Government of the National Defence, and sought, up to the very last, to collect the remnants of the Bonapartist power, with the view of establishing a third empire.

"4. Once convinced that he could only bring France and the Prussians also to adopt ideas of a Bonapartist restoration by adding the disaster of the capitulation of Metz to the other misfortunes which were already weighing down our unhappy country, the Marshal made it his business to hasten the hour of surrender.

"To do this he refused to diminish in good time the forage rations, thus suddenly leaving the 29,000 horses, which composed his cavalry and horsed his artillery, without any kind of food, instead of taking measures for making the resources he had still in hand on the 1st of September, when he made his final great sortie, last as long as possible. Also, after many delays, did he consent to lessen the food rations, and that, too, at a time when this measure could be of very slight use, as the quantity of provisions to which it could be applied was very small.

"5. In fact, Marshal Bazaine acted in every way with one sole object—namely, to be and to remain the master of the political situation in France; and, believing that he could make use of the Prussians to assist him in the execution of his ambitious designs, he wittingly gave up to them the town and fortress of Metz, as well as the French army—110,000 men—encamped within the intrenchments."

**W. C. ROGERS & CO.,**

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

26 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK

Specialty—Military Blank Forms and Documents printed order, at reasonable prices.

Descriptive Books

Endorsement and Memorandum Books,

Consolidated Report Book

Court-martial Books, Sergeants' Roll Books.

Wedding and Visiting Cards of the Latest Style etc., etc.



## INTERESTING TO LADIES.

I HAVE a Grover & Baker Elastic Lock Stitch Sewing Machine which has been in constant use for eleven years. It has done every variety of sewing for a large family, besides some sewing outside. It has not cost me one cent for repairs during that period of time. I think it decidedly the best machine in use. Mrs. M. E. Lord.  
Lexington, Ky.

## FACTS FOR THE LADIES.

I HAVE used Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine for the past six years, and it has in all respects surpassed my highest expectations. During this time, though I have done all my family sewing upon it, it has not needed the slightest repair, and I am still using the needles I got with the machine, never having either broken or bent one.

Mrs. S. W. BURCKETT.  
No. 3 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

**The American House, Boston,** is most favorably known all over the country. Unsurpassed in its management, it has few equals in extent, or in its thousand contrivances for the comfort and pleasure of its guests.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

**BRIDGE-KISSAM.**—On Thursday, November 17, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. James A. Williams, D.D., EDWARD W. BRIDGE, Master U. S. Navy, to CLARA M., daughter of Philip Kissam, Esq.

**ARNOLD-ARMSTRONG.**—On Thursday, November 17, by the Rev. Dr. T. Stafford Drowne, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., CONWAY H. ARNOLD, Master U. S. Navy, to FANNIE ARMSTRONG, daughter of Chief Engineer Wm. W. Wood, U. S. Navy. (No cards.)

**BATES-BAKER.**—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the evening of Thursday, October 27, by the Rev. Sidney Corbett, Captain KINZIE BATES, First U. S. Infantry, to Miss SALLIE M. BAKER, of Quincy, Illinois.

**COLLADAY-HARRISON.**—In St. Louis, on Tuesday, November 8, at the residence of Dr. M. Martin, by Rev. Father Brennan, Lieutenant SAMUEL R. COLLADAY, U. S. A. to SALLIE B. HARRISON, daughter of Judge William F. Harrison, of Hannibal, Mo. (No cards.)

## DIED.

**QUINBY.**—At Fort Concho, Texas, October 29, Mrs. CARRE QUINBY, wife of First Lieutenant Ira Quinby, R. Q. M. Eleventh U. S. Infantry.

**ELLIOTT.**—At the residence of Mrs. S. J. Elliott, Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky., November 16, from hemorrhage of the lungs, ANNIE KIRSH ELLIOTT, youngest daughter of Mary F. and the late Lieutenant Thos. J. Elliott.

**LONG.**—On the 9th inst., at Philadelphia, after a long and painful illness, ROBERT H. LONG, late Chief Engineer U. S. Navy.

"Take him for all in all, he was a man."

**ARMSTRONG.**—At New York city, on October 24, 1870, HOPE ARMSTRONG, only child of Mrs. and Lieutenant W. W. Armstrong, U. S. A., aged four months.

## BALL, BLACK &amp; CO.,

565 and 567 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK,

ARE IMPORTERS OF

## WATCHES

From all the Principal Manufacturers in Europe, and

AGENTS FOR ALL

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS, which they furnish in Gold and Silver cases

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Packages sent per express, allowed to be opened and selections made.

## JOSEPH THOMSON,

(Late Richardson, Spence & Thomson.)

## MERCHANT TAILOR,

165 FIFTH AV. S. E. COR. 22d ST.,  
NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS, and UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the Army and Navy; directions for measuring sent by mail. A choice selection of fashionable goods always on hand.

Prices low, and reduced with the cost of material and labor.  
Refers by permission, to the proprietors of this JOURNAL.

## ICE MACHINES,

FOR

ARMY AND NAVY USES, FOR OFFICERS' MESSSES, AND HOSPITALS,

costing from \$25 to \$250 each, producing from FIVE POUNDS to TWO HUNDRED POUNDS per hour. Are not likely to get out of order, worked by hand and can be used by any servant. Will make ice in any temperature, and costs only the labor necessary to work it.

Hospital Surgeons ordering them, the cost will be allowed by the auditing officer of the Army Medical Bureau.

Fuller information will be furnished on application.  
**THOMAS I. HALE,**  
179 BROADWAY

# THE MERCHANTS LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK,  
OFFICE, 257 BROADWAY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Issues all kinds of Life and Endowment Policies on the Mutual System,

FREE FROM RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL AND OCCUPATION,

WHICH PERMIT RESIDENCE ANYWHERE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly in cash.

All Policies are non-forfeitable, and participate in the profits of the Company.

Dividends are made annually on the contribution plan.

Pamphlets containing Rates of Premium, and information on the subject of Life Insurance, may be obtained at the office of the Company, or of any of its Agents.

Parties desiring to represent this Company in the capacity of agents will please address the New York office.

WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, President.  
A. D. HOLLY, Secretary. HENRY HILTON, Counsel.  
O. S. PAINE, M. D., Medical Exam'r. C. H. KING, M. D., Ass't Med. Exam'r.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.  
WILLIAM H. LYON, Wm. H. Lyon & Co.  
THOMAS CHRISTY, Christy & Constant.  
WILLIAM A. WHELOCK, President Central National Bank.  
B. F. BECKMAN, S. A. Beckman & Co.  
GEORGE S. MOULTON, George S. Moulton & Co.  
PETER GILSEY, No. 171 Broadway.  
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, L. J. Phillips & Co.  
BARNET L. SOLOMON, B. L. Solomon & Sons.  
DANIEL S. APPLETON, D. Appleton & Co.  
A. A. VALENTINE, Valentine & Butler.  
JESSE SELIGMAN, J. & W. Seligman & Co.  
LEWIS MAY, No. 5 Mercer street.  
SAMUEL SCHIFFER, Schiffers & Nephews.  
R. W. ADAMS, No. 116 Wall street.  
WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, President.  
WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING, New York Bridge Company.  
HON. N. E. PAINE, No. 71 Broadway.  
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Nos. 10, 12, and 14 Albany street.  
SOLOMON LOEB, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.  
JOHN T. CONOVER, No. 312 West 28th street.  
DANIEL D. BADGER, President Architectural Iron Works.  
O. S. PAINE, M. D., No. 48 East 31st street.  
JOHN W. SIMONS, Kirkman & Sons.  
WILLIAM M. WILSON, No. 160 West 27th street.

EACH AGENT IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH THE NEW YORK OFFICE.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,  
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
ALL KINDS OF MILITARY GOODS,  
No. 46 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

F. J. HEIBERGER,  
(Successor to H. F. LONDON & Co.)  
ARMY, NAVY AND CITIZENS  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Metropolitan Hotel, (late Brown's)  
362 Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

## ATTENTION BATTALION

ATTENTION TO ORDERS!



GENERAL ORDERS No. —I.  
The Commander-in-Chief deeming it for the interests of the men under his command to know how they can, during the fall and winter, make themselves more than usually comfortable, especially on the outposts, calls their attention to the fact that they can do so by wearing CAPTAIN HAMILTON E. SMITH'S PATENT PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS, as they are the greatest preserver of health known and the best preventer of coughs and colds extant.  
II. The men will, upon receipt of this order, provide themselves with full suits, and report to these headquarters for further instructions. They are worn over the ordinary underclothing, and wash as readily as flannels.  
III. Prices for 1870.—Shirts, 40¢; drawers, 40¢; vests, 44¢. By command of  
**Andrus Bros. & Adams,**  
American Express building,  
85 to 91 Hudson st., New York.



## POLLARD &amp; LEIGHTON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

## Military Goods.

No. 104 TREMONT STREET,

BOSTON.

## MARION HARLAND.

A New Novel by Marion Harland.

CARLETON, Publisher, New York, announces that he issues this week a splendid new novel (never before published in book form) entitled  
AT LAST.

By MARION HARLAND, author of those wide-selling books—Alone—Hidden Path—Moss-Side—Nemesis—Miriam—Helen Gardner—Husbands and Homes—Sunnybank—Ruby's Husband—and Phemie's Temptation. \*\* Price \$1 50.

## THE CULPRIT FAY.

A beautiful holiday edition of this charming fairy poem by JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE. Illustrated with 100 original illustrations. \*\* Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt backs, price \$2.

## ADRIPT WITH A VENGEANCE.

A new novel by K. CORNWALLIS. "One of the most touching stories of woman's love and man's devotion ever written." \*\* Price \$1 50.

## MAYNE REID'S WORKS.

An elegant new edition of these capital works, illustrated, and put up in handsome boxes—4 volumes in each box—making 4 boxes to the set; new style of gilt backs. \*\* Price \$1 50.

\*\* These books are all beautifully bound—are sold everywhere—and will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by  
**CARLETON, Publisher, Madison Sq**  
NEW YORK.

## OFFICERS' PAY ACCOUNTS

CASHED by J. H. SQUIER, broker, 1420 F, street Washington, D. C.  
Refers to Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers.

FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK HARBOR,  
October 31, 1870.

**PROPOSALS** in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock A. M., November 30, 1870, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops at this post. The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality (neck, shank, and kidney tallow to be excluded), in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, and to be delivered at this post free of cost in such quantities as may be from time to time required, and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times a week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hook joint.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such Choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs or ribs roast.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct, commencing on the first day of January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the commanding-general of the Department of the East.

A deposit of fifty dollars shall accompany each proposal, which shall be returned to the owners after the bids are opened, except that of the lowest responsible bidder or firm, whose money will be returned after the first satisfactory delivery of fresh beef for issue to the troops as made on the contract.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Hamilton shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The Proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the thirtieth day of November, 1870, at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed **R. M. HALL,**  
Quartermaster First Artillery, and A. C. S., Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

FORT COLUMBUS, NEW YORK HARBOR,  
November 3, 1870.

**PROPOSALS** in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 11 o'clock A. M., December 3, 1870, for supplying

**FRESH BEEF** to the troops at this depot and those stationed at New York City.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded), and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of forequarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hook joint.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this post or supplied therefrom, with such Choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or ribs roast.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the first day of January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the commanding-General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, shall have the power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the third day of December, 1870, at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed **R. G. RUTHERFORD,**  
Second Lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

## REPEATING FIRE-ARMS.

**THE WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.**, having bought all the Patent Rights, Machinery, Tools, Fixtures and Finished Arms, of the late **SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE CO.**, are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of the Spencer Repeating Fire Arms, or the Winchester Repeating Arms, in large quantities, and we offer for sale, viz:

5,000 Winchester Repeating Muskets.	"	Carbines.
5,000 " " " "	"	Sporting Rifles.
5,000 " " " "	"	Muskets.
2,000 Spencer " " "	"	Carbines.
30,000 " " " "	"	Sporting Rifles.
500 " " " "	"	Sporting Rifles.

Metallic Cartridges of all sizes, by **WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.**  
New Haven, Conn.

## J. O. F. DEECKEN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

## MILITARY GOODS

FULL DRESS CAPS, EPAULETS, FATIGUE CAPS, AND ALL KINDS OF EQUIPMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF VARIOUS STATES CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

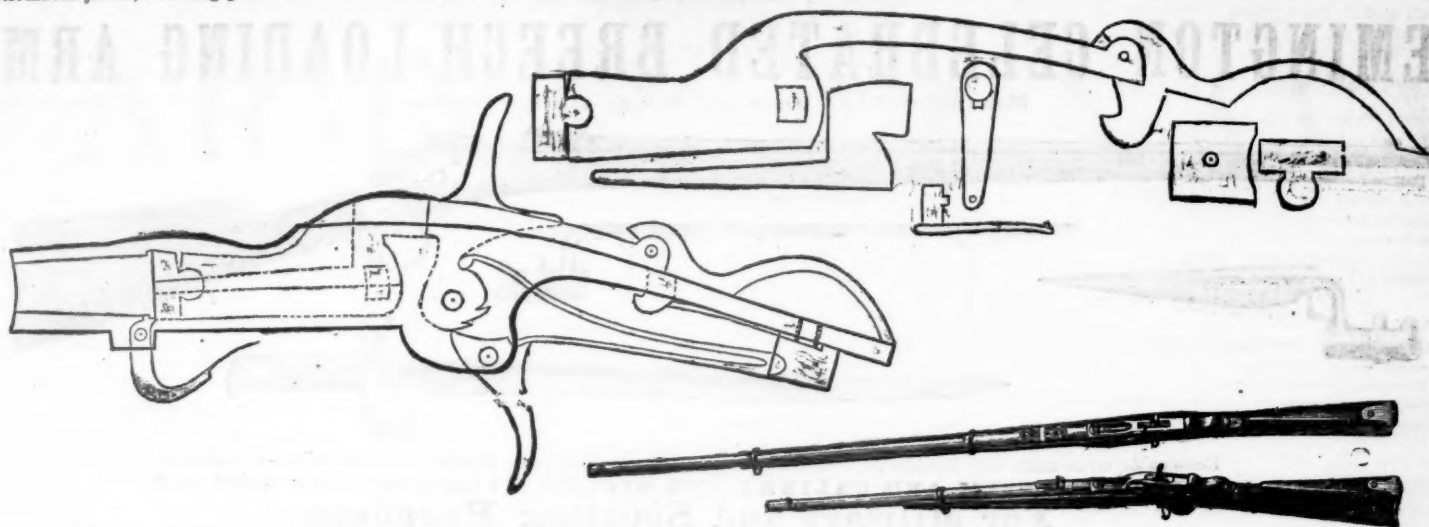
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
No. 160 GRAND STREET,  
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CENTRE ST.,  
Formerly No. 100 Canal St.,  
NEW YORK.



# The Roberts Breech-Loader.

Office of the Company, No. 39 Broadway.

THE ROBERTS GUN and system are illustrated in this cut. Every piece is shown, ten only constituting the mechanism of the arm, all strong and simple, united by articulated joints, avoiding pins and screws. Three short quick motions ONLY FOR FIRING.



Its application to the transformation of Muzzle-loaders is the most economical, simple, and strong of all the American systems. It has the strong endorsement of the following officers of the United States Army: Generals G. H. THOMAS, MEADE, HUNTER, CASEY, GILMORE, STURGES, INGALLS, BARNARD, W. F. SMITH, et al. This gun was adopted by a special Board of French officers in 1866, over all other breech-loaders, American and European. It was also adopted by Austria at the same time, the Crown Prince being President of the Board. Also adopted by the Brazilian and Mexican Governments, and by a large number of the States of the Union.

In all the trials of this gun, no single premature explosion or accident of any kind has happened. It is the only safe breech-loading gun yet invented.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 39 BROADWAY.

Foreigners and Foreign Agents are invited to call and see the arm.

## THE PEABODY.



BEST AND SAFEST BREECH-LOADER OF THE AGE.

ADOPTED BY SWITZERLAND, CANADA, SPAIN, ROUMANIA, AND IN A MODIFIED FORM BY ENGLAND.

Recommended for adoption in the United States Army by the Springfield Board, out of 65 competitors, (including the Remington, Sharps, etc., etc.,) the language of the Board being:

"The Peabody Gun is Undeniably the Best Arm for the Use of Troops."

Second Board convened at Washington confirmed this decision. Can be fired fifteen to twenty times per minute.

No accidents, no blowing open the breech, no misfires, no difficulty in extracting cartridge shells, as in certain other much vaunted arms. (See Report of U. S. Board, lately convened at St. Louis—on file at our office—and General Dyer's Chief of Ordnance, *severe comments on, and non-concurrence in their decision.*)

CARBINES and SPORTING RIFLES on hand. Transformations of Springfields, and Enfields, to the PEABODY system effected with great despatch and economy. Entire breech mechanism consists of but eight parts.

PEABODY RIFLE COMPANY, MARSHALL F. BENTON. SPECIAL AGENT. No. 29 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.



ESTABLISHED 1853.  
F. J. KALDENBERG,  
Recipient of a Prize at the Paris  
Exposition, 1867,  
MANUFACTURER OF  
WARRANTED GENUINE  
Meerschaum Pipes, Ambers, etc.  
N. B.—I have the finest and  
handsomest collections of Meer-  
schaum Goods in the United  
States, all of my own manufac-  
ture, and warranted to color.  
Patentee of the inside Bowl.  
Send for circulars, price lists,  
etc. P. O. Box 6,724.  
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
Factory and Wareroom,  
No. 4 and 6 JOHN STREET.  
STORE, 71 NASSAU,  
corner John street.  
Repairing, Boiling in Wax,  
Mounting, etc.

138 AND 140  
FULTON ST.,  
NEW YORK.

**FREEMAN & BURR'S**

OVERCOATS, \$6.  
OVERCOATS, \$8.  
OVERCOATS, \$10.  
OVERCOATS, \$15.  
OVERCOATS, \$20.  
OVERCOATS, \$25.  
OVERCOATS, \$30.  
OVERCOATS, \$35.  
OVERCOATS, \$40.  
OVERCOATS, \$45.

CLOTHING  
WAREHOUSES.

FREEMAN & BURR'S stock is  
of unparalleled extent and variety.  
It embraces SUITS, OVERCOATS, and  
CLOTHING, of every description, for  
all ages, and classes, and occasions.

ORDERS BY LETTER.—The  
easy and accurate system for SELF-  
MEASURE introduced by FREEMAN  
& BURR, enables parties in any part  
of the country to order clothing direct from  
them, with the certainty of receiving the  
most PERFECT FIT attainable.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE  
Samples of Goods, Price List, and  
Fashion Sheet SENT FREE on application.

**WARNOCK & CO.,**  
NEW YORK,  
**ARMY AND NAVY HATTERS.**  
HATS, CAPS,  
EQUIPMENTS AND  
EMBROIDERIES  
MILITARY SCHOOLS SUPPLIED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

**BAKER & MCKENNEY,**  
Manufacturers of and Dealers in  
**MILITARY GOODS**  
CAPS and EQUIPMENTS of the National  
Guard Regiments of the various States constantly  
on hand and made to order.  
No 141 GRAND ST.,  
East of Broadway, NEW YORK

**JOHN R. ACKERMAN & SON**  
**TAILORS,**  
No. 763 BROADWAY,  
BET. EIGHTH AND NINTH STS., NEW YORK.  
Army, Navy, and Citizens' Clothing.

It is very important for Army and Navy  
officers to know where they can get the best  
English education, and instruction in Music, Paint-  
ing, French, and German, for their daughters.  
Please send for a circular of the 77th annual term  
of  
"Linden Hall,"  
Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies.  
Rev. EUGENE A. FRUEAUFF, Principal,  
Latis, Lancaster County, Pa.

**OWEN & PUGH,**  
Military and Naval Merchant Tailors  
No. 212 PENNSYLVANIA AV  
Between 14th and 15th Sts.  
WASHINGTON, D.

"OWEN HOUSE,"  
ON THE  
EUROPEAN STYLE  
No. 1413 Pennsylvania Av.  
Adjoining Willard's Hotel WASHINGTON, D.C  
S. W. OWEN, Proprietor.

J. T. HAVILAND. J. KENT HOOPER. MURRAY DAVIS.  
**Haviland, Hooper & Co.,**  
No. 335 PINE STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
IMPORTERS OF  
CHINA, GLASSWARE,  
PLATED SILVERWARE,  
LAMPS, AND CLOCKS,  
are prepared to furnish Officers of the

**ARMY AND NAVY**  
with everything required for Messes in barracks,  
on the march, or at sea.  
All goods securely packed, and shipped to any  
point on the Pacific coast.  
Officers can have their table cutlery, spoons, etc.,  
neatly engraved or stamped with name, or letter  
and regiment of companies.  
Mess chests, complete, furnished to order, of  
any size or pattern desired.

**BARDOU & SON'S** Celebrated  
UNIVERSAL OPERA GLASS.  
U. S. ARMY SIGNAL TELESCOPE.  
U. S. NAVY Binocular Marine Glass, Extra  
High Power.  
U. S. ARMY SIGNAL GLASS, Binocu-  
lar Marine Glass, Extra High Power.  
SOLE AGENCY AND DEPOT FOR THE U. S.,  
**FREDERICK TRUMPLER,**  
Importer of Optical Goods 8 MAIDEN LANE.

**ASTOR HOUSE.**  
**CHAS. A. STETSON & SONS,**  
A. McC. STETSON, P. R. STETSON  
PROPRIETORS,  
BROADWAY.....NEW YORK.

**MANY ADVANTAGES**  
WILL BE FOUND IN  
**DEPOSITING MONEY**  
IN THE  
**MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK**  
168 NASSAU ST., opp. City Hall, New York.  
Send for a Circular.  
G. H. BENEDET, CHAS. K. GRAHAM  
Secretary. President.



# SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

19 Maiden Lane and 22 John Street, New York, U. S.,  
AGENTS FOR THE

## REMINGTON CELEBRATED BREECH-LOADING ARMS.

Manufactured by E. Remington & Sons, at Ilion, New York.



Reasonable terms made with Dealers for furnishing the new arm or transforming Muzzle-loaders for Militia purposes.  
**A UNIFORM SYSTEM AND CALIBRE FOR RIFLES, CARBINES, AND PISTOLS.**

**For Military and Sporting Purposes.**

**300,000 REMINGTONS IN THE HANDS OF TROOPS.**

ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY, AND MANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

RECOMMENDED AS FIRST BY ST. LOUIS ARMY BOARD, MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, PREST-AND REPORT FULLY CONCURRED WITH BY GENERAL

W. T. SHERMAN, COMMANDING UNITED STATES ARMY.

**EXTRACT.**—"Considering all the elements of excellence and cost of manufacture, the board are unanimously and decidedly of the opinion that the REMINGTON is the BEST system for the Army of the United States."—Report of the St. Louis Army Board, June 10, 1870.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF  
**MILITARY ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND EQUIPMENTS, ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.**

AGENTS FOR THE  
**UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.**

NONE OF THE CARTRIDGES FURNISHED BY THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. MISSED FIRE IN THE REMINGTON GUNS AT THE TRIAL BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD.

**RICE'S PATENT TROWEL BAYONET, FOR ARMY PURPOSES.**  
**PENROSE AND CRISPIN PATENT EQUIPMENTS.**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS AND SPORTING ARTICLES.**

AGENTS FOR THE  
**CELEBRATED WILLIAM GREENER GUN.**  
**FINE BREECH, AND MUZZLE-LOADING SHOTGUNS.**

**GUN WADDING, AND PERCUSSION CAPS.**

**ELY'S, DIXON'S, AND HAWKSLEY'S**

**GOODS IN VARIETY, ETC., ETC., ETC.**

**PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS.**  
**RICH CLOCKS BRONZES, JEWELRY, AND FINE CUTLERY;**  
**GARNET, CORAL, AND SILVER GOODS.**

**OPERA, FIELD, AND MARINE GLASSES, OF ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKERS.**  
**FINE RUSSIA LEATHER, AND CANVASS TRAVELLING BAGS, PORTE-MONNAIES,**  
**GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, DRESSING CASES, ETC., ETC., ETC.**

**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, AND FANCY ARTICLES. LOW'S SOAPS, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, ETC.**

**ARMY and NAVY GOODS "Conforming to U. S. Regulation."**

**FINE GOLD EPAULETS, CAP ORNAMENTS, LOOPS, LACES, AND HAT CORDS. SWORDS, SASHES, AND BELTS. ARMY CLOTHES OF ALL COLORS.**

**PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR THE STATE MILITIA.**

**REGALIA AND THEATRICAL GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.**

## The Gatling Battery Gun.

THE ORIGINAL OF MITRAILLEUSES.

Superior in Simplicity, Precision, and Range to either of the European "Machine Guns" suggested by it: discharging from two to four hundred shots per minute, with extreme accuracy, and greater penetration than shells from ordinary field artillery, at equal distances. The most efficient engine for the suppression of riots in cities.

For particulars regarding the above most important addition to modern ordnance, which is now being ordered by many European States, apply to the special agent for the Gatling Gun Company,

**CHAS. H. POND,**

No. 179 BROADWAY.

**SPECIAL AGENT FOR**

**REMINGTON'S CELEBRATED BREECH-LOADING ARMS,**

Recommended by the Army Commission recently convened at St. Louis, as being the First in order of merit of all arms presented for trial.

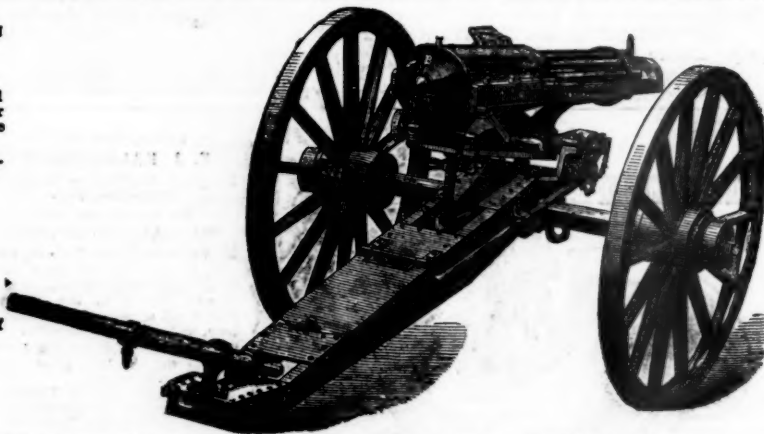
**WINCHESTER'S REPEATING RIFLES, 12 TO 18 SHOTS.**

The Best Repeaters in the world for Military or Sporting purposes.

**JOB LOTS OF ARMS,**

fitable for Volunteer Corps and Military Schools, always in stock.

ENDORSEMENT ON ST. LOUIS REPORT BY GEN. DYER, ORDNANCE OFFICER, WAR DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1870. Extract—"I agree with the Board, that the REMINGTON he Springfield, and the Sharp systems are decidedly superior to all other systems which have been brought to their notice." A. B. DYER, Bvt. Major-General, Chief of Ordnance



**HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO.,**  
FIFTH AND CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA.  
**HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN.**  
540 BROADWAY, N. Y., 17 RUE PARADIS POISSONNIERE, PARIS  
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF  
**MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.**

Orders by Mail will receive our prompt attention.  
CAP ORNAMENTS and CORDS GOLD LOOPS, LACES and CLOTH, conforming to the  
NEW NAVY REGULATIONS, Now Ready.  
FULL DRESS BELTS for all grades, from Admiral to Midshipman, now ready.

**REGALIA, CHURCH and THEATRICAL GOODS.**

**FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENTS.**  
RAILROAD COMPANIES supplied with Caps, Buttons, etc., for the uniforming of Employees.  
FENCING MATERIALS and BOXING GLOVES. SILK, BUNTING AND MUSLIN  
FLAGS. BANNERS made to order. Agents for AMERICAN BUNTING

**OFFICERS' UNIFORM,**

Both

Full-Dress

and Undress,  
for the

Army, Navy,

and

National Guard,

made promptly in

the latest style,

and at

moderate prices.



**FULL-DRESS UNIFORM**

For

REGIMENTS

of the

NATIONAL GUARD

A SPECIALTY,

In which our

Prices are Low,

And the Style of

OUR WORK

IS UNEQUALLED

## TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.



In reply to the many inquiries made daily in regard to Meerschaum Pipes, we wish to state that we recommend, especially to the members of the Army and Navy, the Plain Hungarian and Egg Bowls, with Weichsel Stems, as Pipes which hold the most of Tobacco, and as the most durable and practical ones, they being the easiest to clean; and the Hamburg Bowls, having the largest surface to show color.

Being represented extensively in the Army and Navy by our goods, and the members thereof being mostly smokers, we are desirous to have our Pipes, which are considered equalled by none, more extensively used by the members of the Army and Navy, and therefore offer them at the following prices:

We will sell a No. 3 Pipe for \$5, and charge \$1 additional for every number higher; therefore No. 4 costs \$6, No. 6 \$8, No. 8 \$10, etc., etc. Pipes from No. 4 to 8 are considered fair-sized ones; from No. 9 upward, large ones.

In the price is included a case and a Weichsel stem.

Good Amber Mouthpieces for Weichsel Stems we will sell from \$1 to \$2 50 a piece.

We will send by express, to collect on delivery amount and charges.

In conclusion, we wish to state that we will readily give every information in regard to Meerschaums, based on twenty-eight years' experience in the trade, having received our diploma in 1839 by the respective Commissions in Europe, and will ever uphold the fair fame we have acquired in the introduction of the Manufacture of Genuine Meerschaum Goods into this country.

We will cut Pipes of any shape or design, mount Pipes, do repairing, boiling, and polishing. Also Amber-work done; and main of all, charge moderate prices.

**POLLAK & SON,**

**MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM GOODS.**

STORES: { Wholesale, at No. 43 MAIDEN LANE.

{ Retail, at 27 JOHN STREET.

Letters-Box 5,846.

**ARMY REFERENCES.**

U. S. Grant, General U. S. A.

Robert Anderson, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

General Frank Wheaton.

A. S. Webb, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Geo. E. Glenn, Major U. S. A.

J. D. Jones, Brevet Major U. S. A.

F. B. Dewees, Captain Second U. S. Cav.

H. Reeves Captain U. S. A.

D. M. Lee, Lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. I.

A. E. Woodron, Lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. I.

Jas. Humbert, Lieutenant Eighth U. S. I.

J. H. Kendrick, Lieutenant Seventh U. S. I.

Captain Franklin U. S. N.

W. H. McPherson, Lieutenant U. S. N.

J. S. Cunningham, P. M. U. S. N.

W. H. Parker Ensign U. S. N.